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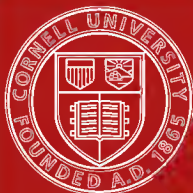
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A HANDBOOK OF LANCASHIRE  
PLACE-NAMES



A HANDBOOK  
OF  
LANCASHIRE  
PLACE-NAMES

BY

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*"Nescio quid meditans nugarum."*—HORACE

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TO  
MY PUPIL, FRIEND, AND FELLOW-STUDENT  
H. F.  
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED  
IN MUCH AFFECTION



## PREFACE

EIGHT or nine years since, I wrote for the fourth volume of the *University Magazine*, the *Otia Merseiana*, a little paper on the place-names of South Lancashire appearing in *Domesday Book*. The subject so attracted me, that after the publication of the essay I began to enlarge its scope by including all the words I could find of which old forms existed, of not later date than the fifteenth century. For this purpose I made use of the work on Lancashire Pipe Rolls and Charters brought out by Mr. Farrer two years before, and also the volumes published by the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Among this series are several volumes, edited by Mr. Farrer, which were of exceptional value to me, on account of the care and accuracy which characterised them. Another work of untold value in place-name inquiries is the *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* of Mr. W. G. Searle. This is an almost complete list of English personal names. Second to it in importance is the *Liber Vitæ*, an old catalogue of the benefactors of Durham Church, specially rich in North-country names. It was edited by Mr. Sweet for the Early English Text Society. Recourse to these two books has rarely failed in finding any old name which forms a personal theme in place-names, and to them is due much of the information embodied in this handbook. I was thus enabled to make the original collection into one of about five hundred words, and the book was ready for publication at the end of 1907. Meanwhile, however, the interest in

place-names had induced Professor Wyld to prepare a local work on the subject, in collaboration with his friend and pupil, Dr. Hirst, and this caused me to delay printing until the appearance of their promised volume, which came out at the beginning of 1911. Too high an opinion can scarcely be formed of its scholarship, of the labour bestowed on it, of its lucid arrangement, or of the light it throws on the puzzling darkness of many of our place-names. I often consult it, as well as a useful little book on the names of the Liverpool District, published fifteen years ago by Mr. Henry Harrison.

Perhaps with the publication of Professor Wyld's book I ought to have been satisfied and committed my imperfect labours to the waste-paper basket. But I have been otherwise persuaded. The subject is a growing one, and finality will only be reached after the clash of varied opinions. I revised my manuscript and introduced a selection of names, of which I had not found mention in early documents. These names can only be explained by conjecture, analogy, and the application of guesswork. I hope the student will find their inclusion an aid to the knowledge of what remains to be done, and an encouragement to attempt it.

The following is the arrangement of the work:—The place-names are divided into two classes: those which have a simple evident second part or theme, and those whose second theme, even if it still exists, does not easily lend itself to discovery. After the introductory chapters come the first class, arranged under their second themes in order: then the second class in alphabetical order. An Index follows, which I hope the student will find fairly complete.

The following is a word of warning from the late Professor Skeat's work on Cambridgeshire place-names: "The result of a study of English place-names can hardly prove to be other than extremely disappointing, especially

to the sanguine and the imaginative. Speaking generally, we can only satisfy our curiosity to a very limited extent; and we have borne in upon us the fact, which any reflecting mind might have anticipated, that names were conferred upon places quite casually, for the sake of convenience, and for very trivial reasons, precisely as they are conferred now." "Our older names are on the whole a trifle more dignified" than the modern, "as being more descriptive. Yet the truth is, they are usually more prosaic than poetical."

The books consulted in the compilation of this book, and the letters by which reference is made to them, are the following:—

L.P.C., Lancashire Pipe Rolls and Charters, by W. Farrer.

R., The volumes of the Record Society—

vol. x., Wills proved at Richmond.

vol. xii., List of Freeholders in 1600.

vol. xxxi., Exchequer Lay Subsidies.

vol. xxxiii., Clergy List at the Reformation.

vols. xxxix., xlvi., l., Final Concords.

vols. xlvii., xlix., Assize Rolls.

vols. xlvi., liv., Inquests.

vols. xli., xlii., Court Rolls and Manchester Sessions.

O., Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum, by W. G. Searle.

F., Altdeutsches Namenbuch. E. Förstemann. First volume, second edition.

W., Friesche Naamlijst. J. Winkler. Fourth volume of the Leeuwarden Lexicon Frisicum.

K., Die Keltische Urbevölkerung Deutschlands. W. Krause.

S., Vol. lxxxiii. of Original Series of E.E.T.S. Old English Texts by Sweet. Contains the Liber Vitæ.

- E., Handbook to Land Charters. Professor Earle.  
 Baines's History of Lancashire, 1836.
- V.C.H., The Victoria County History of Lancashire.  
 Kemble, The Saxons in England, 1876 edition.  
 Landnama, The Book of the Icelandic Settlement, Origines Islandicæ, Oxford.
- M., Sjølandske Stednavne. Annaler for Nord.  
 Oldk., 1863.
- Mu., Müller über die Namen des Liber Vitæ.
- M.S., Ortsnamen in Domesday Book. Max Stolze.
- F.O., Förstemann, Die Deutsche Ortsnamen. Nordhausen, 1863.
- R., Rygh, Gamle Personnavne i Norske Stedsnavne.
- J., Jellinghaus on English Place-names. Anglia, vol. xx.
- N.E.D., The Oxford New English Dictionary. Dr. Murray.
- C.V., The Cleasby-Vigfusson Icelandic Dictionary.
- B.-T., The Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.  
 Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.  
 Fritzner-Ordbog, Old Norse Dictionary.  
 Aasen, Norsk Ordbog.

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# A HANDBOOK OF LANCASHIRE PLACE-NAMES

## CHAPTER I

### ON THE NOUN-THEMES IN PLACE-NAMES

1. A CURSORY glance at the place-names of Lancashire, as of other counties, will show that those of two or more syllables can usually be divided into two portions, of which the latter is the more familiar because it is the more commonly observed in place-names; as examples of such words we may take Cantsfield, Rochdale, and Salford. This latter portion, or second theme of the words is usually a noun, either a natural object, or some work of man, to which the first portion or first theme of the place-name is a qualifying word, and is either an adjective or supplies the place of an adjective.

2. Place-names of one theme may be regarded as having never possessed the adjectival theme, or as having lost it in process of time. Croft, Ford, Hurst, are examples. There are also place-names in which one of the two themes is of a composite character, being itself a complete place-name; in Down Holland, for instance, the second theme is a place-name of the ordinary form, in Roeburndale, and Windleshaw the first theme. In the following work place-names are arranged and discussed in groups under their several second or noun-themes, in alphabetical order. Monothematic names, not used in local compound forms,

and others which present special difficulties, are arranged in a separate and following chapter.

3. These second or noun-themes may be thus classified:—

i. Those in which the idea expressed in the word is that of enclosure, implying protection or defence, and growing into that of simple habitation. They are Ton, Worth, Bury, Garth, Fold, Chester, Hey, and Ham in part.

ii. Those in which the idea of habitation or dwelling-place is primarily found. Such are Ham, By, House, Hall, Bold, Cot, Stead, Stall, Thorp, Wick, Booth, Scales, Seat.

iii. Works of man for use, memorial, or boundary are Cross, Kirk, Bridge, Gate, Sty, Grave, Ditch, Wall.

iv. Pieces of land, separated from the adjoining land, and applied to particular purposes, or marked by particular boundaries. Such are Ley, Field, Acre, Furlong, Land, Thwaite, Gore, Croft, Mead, Wall, Ergh, Rod, Snape, Snead, Garth; also Green, Shire, Common.

v. Natural objects of various kinds:—Shaw, Scough, Wood, With, Hurst, Grove, Greave, Stock, Thorn, Tree; Ford, Mere, Brook, Burn, Beck, Wath, Well, Pool, Sike, Sand; Hill, Cliff, Breck, Mel, Barrow, Fell, Down, Edge, Low, Ness, Scout, Pike, Ridge, Head, Horn, Crag, Howe; Dale, Den, Hole, Slack, Clough, Gill, Side, End, Bottom, Nook, Wray, Halgh, Hope, Tang, Twistle, Holme, Eye, Heath, Moss, Moor, Carr, Bent.

vi. A terminal theme of doubtful meaning and origin is *eth*. It may arise from syllables in unstressed positions such as heath, wath, with, hlith, worth; perhaps even from the last syllable of a personal name, as frith.

4. Of these terminal themes *ton* occurs in about 150 place-names or more, which is three times as often as the theme *ley* in its various forms. After these two, the most common terminations are Worth, Ford, Shaw, Ham, Dale,

Wood, Den, Wick or Wich, Hill, Bury or Borough, Field, Land, Holme, Thwaite, By. Words like Green and Moss are frequently attached to place-names, as in Lamberhead Green, Prescott Moss: these are known as subsidiary themes. They are modern second themes which have not become permanently attached to their first themes, as the ancient second themes have, so as to form one word with them.

## CHAPTER II

### ON THE ADJECTIVAL OR FIRST THEMES IN PLACE-NAMES

1. THE adjectival themes used as the first portion of place-names may consist :—

- i. Of an adjective simply, as in Blackburn, Stonyhurst.
- ii. Of a common noun used as an adjective to mark some distinctive quality, as in Birkdale ; or a geographical position, as in Waterhead. Occasionally the noun thus used retains the mark of the genitive, as in Scarisbrick.
- iii. Of a personal name, probably distinctive of the original settler, possessor, or other favoured person, as in Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Ramsbottom. Generally, these personal names have lost their genitival form, or have in other ways suffered abrasion and contraction.
- iv. Of other words used as adjectives ; for example, the adverb *up*, as in Upton.

2. Old personal names are most commonly found in use for the adjectival themes. As example of a name which was often used, possibly on account of its being a favourite with Germanic races in early times, *Bil* may be taken. The word originally meant a sword or other weapon, and when given as a personal name by itself or in combination with other themes as in Bilfrith, or Bilhelm, it was possibly imagined that it might predict eminence in the use of the weapon. It does not seem, therefore, an extravagant idea to assume that in such place-names as Bilton, Bilston, Billesley, Bilsborough, Bilham, Bilthorpe, Bilby, and others, *Bil* has been a part of the personal name, if not the whole

name, of the original giver of the place-name, or of some person in whom he delighted. From Billing, again, a patronymic of Bil, we have Billingham, Billingford, Billingley, Billingsley, Billington, and others, in gazetteers of these islands. Possibly, too, the popularity of Bil as a personal name may have been increased by its mythological associations, for it is the name of one of the two children taken from the earth to the moon, as we are told in the Edda.

3. In Germanic personal names, from the oldest times of which we have records, bithematic forms seem to have existed contemporaneously with monothematic forms. It is certainly difficult to point to a time when the name *Steinn* existed before *Thor-steinn*, though we can scarcely avoid believing there was such a time. The bithematic form of a personal name tends, doubtless in the ordinary familiarities of life, to be replaced by a monothematic form, or one otherwise shortened for the sake of convenience. With reference, therefore, to the early Germanic settlers in Lancashire, we must assume that the name-themes which they employed in place-names are quite as likely to be familiar shortened forms in actual use, as to be originally the real full names shortened by wear and tear in the course of time. Nicknames also, had a tendency to take the place of real names, and no doubt nicknames may be found as the first themes in some of the following place-names. As an example how nicknames easily grow into personal ones, we may quote the following from early Norse history. A certain chief named Thorolf having a bad squint, the nickname *Skialg* (Squinter) became attached to him, and his son was known as Erling Skialgson. Another named Asgeir became known as Asgeir Raudfeldr, from the red cloak he wore; his son, the poet, is known in literature to our own times as Thorleif Raudfeldarson (Red-cloak-son).

4. Familiar names and pet names, having naturally

become monosyllabic by the process of shortening, may again become dissyllabic by adding a pet ending. A familiar modern example is Frances, which having become Fan by shortening is affectionately lengthened into Fanny.

In the Introduction to the Onomasticon, p. xxiii., Mr. Searle shows how the extensions *-l*, *-k* or *-c*, were applied to monothematic names, and the Low German name-lists are rich in such extensions, as may be seen from the Introduction to Winkler's *Friesche Naamlijst*. Other extensions were *-s*, *-n*, *-nc*, the two former being genitival, the latter patronymic, joining the genitival to the diminutive extension. Winkler's Introduction gives examples of other extensions, notably *-t*, *-tje*, *-tsje*, denoting familiarity and affection, which do not seem to have come with the colonists of the sixth and seventh centuries, and to have become embodied in their place-names.

There is one extension, or "erweiterung" which does not always admit of explanation. It is the middle syllable of such place-names as Catterall, Cliverton, Bickerton, Shakerley, Chequerbent, and the termination of such words as Docker. In Amounderness and Osmotherley it is the genitival ending *ar* of the Norse word which forms the first theme. In others it is an analogical imitation of this genitive; or it is merely intrusive, a matter of local pronunciation. But often it is the result of abrasion. The second syllable of the originally bithematic personal name disappears, partly or wholly, and its place is supplied by intrusive syllables, containing often *l* or *r*, as is shown by Förstemann on p. 161 of his work, *Die Deutschen Ortsnamen*. In the English place-names, if the abraded second theme contains an *l* or *r*, the *l* or *r* at least will often be found persistent. Examples are seen in Eadburg-ham, Abram; Gerolfworthe, Ireleth; Andelevesarewe, Anglezark.

5. Old personal names arose from various sources, among

which may be mentioned bodily and mental qualities, names of animals, words relating to war and weapons. From the last source, such a word as *Ash*, being synonymous with lance, early became a personal name. This occasions a difficulty in the explanation of a certain class of place-names. In *Ashton*, for instance, must we regard Ash as the personal name of the original possessor or founder of the place, or did he call it such on account of some Ash or Ash trees which were a feature of the spot? Similarly with *Birkdale* and many other words. Each word will require its own investigation; one solution may commend itself in one case, and another in another. Possibly in many no solution is probable with our present knowledge.

6. To form a reasonable opinion of the origin of a place-name, an acquaintance with its early forms is most desirable. Even then, the solution may be nothing but a mere guess, liable to be succeeded by another similar guess, as further and older documentary evidence of its form is found. Few of the Lancashire place-names can be traced as far back as the Norman Conquest, and of these, some which appear in *Domesday Book* are undoubtedly presented to us by the Norman scribes of the work in a corrupt form. With respect to those names in the present volume, of which documentary forms are not known earlier than the fifteenth century, as well as those of later post-Reformation times, the interpretation must in most cases be regarded as a conjectural opinion, for the expression of which the compiler asks his readers' indulgence.

## CHAPTER III

### CATALOGUE OF PLACE-NAMES, MOSTLY BI-THEMATIC, ARRANGED UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE SECOND THEMES.

#### ACRE

TILLED or sown land generally; then a definite measure of land.

**Barnacre.**—Parish N.E. of Garstang, associated with **Bonds**. First theme probably the Old English personal name Beorn, Low German *Bern*, of which the original meaning was a bear. See Onomasticon, p. 98. First theme may be shortened from a name such as Barnulf. O., p. 80. Or it may be the Old English word *Bern*, a barn.

**Egacres**, from the charter of Burscough Priory, was near Ormskirk. First theme the personal name *Ecg*, *Ecga*, sword. See O., p. 217.

**Gateacre.**—Village 4 miles S. of Liverpool. No early records. First theme probably the Old Norse *gata*, a road, way, thoroughfare. Or the personal name *Geat* may perhaps be found in the word. See O., 255.

**Greenacres.**—A village and moor 2 miles E. of Oldham. First theme is probably descriptive.

**Linacre.**—A village 3 miles N. of Liverpool, now included in Bootle. The word occurs in the Great Inquest, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is *lin*, meaning flax.

**Roseacre.**—A village 4 miles N. of Kirkham. This form of the word dates from the seventeenth century.



Early forms dating from the thirteenth are *Rasaker*, *Raysakur*, *Raysacre*, *Reysacre*. The first theme is the Old Norse *hreyszi*, a heap of stones. The word probably meant "a stony field."

The hypothesis that the first theme is a personal name is not impossible. The name Hreidarr or Reidarr appears in Norwegian place-names as Rei-.

**Stirzaker.**—A manor in the township of Catterall, 2 miles S.W. of Garstang. *Stirsacre* occurs in 1323 (R., vol. xlv.), and *styresacre* in 1443 (R., vol. 1.). First theme is the personal name *Styr*, for which see examples in O., p. 432, and means stir, battle.

**Tarnicar** or **Tarnacre.**—A hamlet 4 miles S.W. of Garstang. In a Final Concord of 1323, the form of the word is *Tranacre*, and *Tranaker* in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.). In later times the first part of the word is *Tarn* (R., vols. x., xii.). If the earlier form of the first theme is to weigh most, it is *Trani*, a snout; a Norse nickname. (See Fritzner's Dict.) If the later, it is the Norse word *tjörn*, a tarn.

The later spelling of the word has replaced *acre* by *carr*, the Norse *kjarr*, which probably appears in *Altcar*, and means boggy ground, with copsewood.

**Whitaker.**—A village 4 miles N.E. of Rochdale. *Quitacre* occurs in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.), and *Whitacre* in an entry of 1411 (R., vol. 1.).

The first theme, the Old English *hwit*—white, clear, fair—is doubtless the origin of the first theme of many place-names, but very possibly the personal name *hwita* (see O., p. 310) is responsible for a share.

## ARBOUR

This word occurs in the combination *Windy Arbour*, but I know not if the words bear any special meaning,

other than the natural one. There are places of this name in Standish, Winstanley, Garstang, Kirkham, Nether Kellet, and perhaps elsewhere. *Windy Bank* in Rochdale, Bury, Blackburn, Ashton-under-Lyne; *Windy Hills* in Chipping. The *Windy Bank* in Rochdale is a Hundersfield estate.

## AY

This termination is the old Norse *á*, a river; Old English *ea*.

**Brathay**, name of a river which flows into Windermere on the north. And also the name of an ecclesiastical district in Hawkshead parish. The word appears as *Braitha* in a Final Concord of 1196 (R., vol. xxxix., p. 5).

The first theme is the Old Norse *breithr*, broad, which influenced the Old English *brad*.

## BANK

The Middle English word *banke*, a raised shelf or ridge of ground, is of Scandinavian origin: the same word as the Danish *banke*, a raised ridge of ground, a sandbank.

**Banks** is (1) the name of a village N.E. of Southport; and (2) of one N. of Rochdale.

**Halebank**, a hamlet 6 miles S. of Prescott, in the township of Halewood, is found as Halebonk, 1426 (R., vol. 1.). Halewood occurs in 1384 as Halewod, and the two together in 1509 (R., vol. 1.). For first theme, see *Hale*, under *halgh*.

**Moss Bank**.—A village N. of St. Helens. Both parts of the name are or have been descriptive of local conditions.

**Swartebonke**.—A part of North Meols. The name is found in a charter of the twelfth century (L.P.C., p. 377).

The word *swarte* means swart or black, in Old Norse *svart*.

**Tyldesley Banks.**—An old estate in Tyldesley, now a part of the town 5 miles S. of Bolton-le-Moors.

For first theme, *Tyldesley*, consult the words under the termination *ley*.

**Yate Bank and Pickup Bank.**—A parish 4 miles S.E. of Blackburn.

*Yate* is a pathway or road. The Old Norse meaning of *gata*, road, being applied to the Old English *geat*, a gate.

For *Pickup*, see the words under the termination *hope*.

**Bank** is used as a subsidiary theme in Hesketh Bank, Calder Bank, and others.

## BARN

Is used as a subsidiary theme in Croston Barn, New House Barn, Daisy Barn, and in other cases.

## BARROW

This word is the Old English word *beorg*, hill, mountain, mound. The eminences denoted by the word are long hills, generally low, and when not low, have vegetation to the summit, as in the Yorkshire Ingleborough. The word *barrow* is in common use as a burial mound.

**Barrow-in-Furness**, a county borough at the extremity of the Furness peninsula, in the north-west of the county. For *Furness* consult the group of words of the second theme *ness*.

**Backbarrow**, village and works on the Leven, 3 miles from the river's exit from Windermere. First theme denotes position.

**Goadsbarrow**, near Morecambe Bay, in Aldingham Parish. First theme, a personal name of which an early

form is desirable ; may be *gud*, battle, *guda*, or the nickname *geitr* (a goat) of someone buried there.

**Hartbarrow**, on the river Winster, S.E. of Windermere. First theme, the personal name *Hardr* (O., p. 285), or the Old Norse name *hiortr*, a hart.

**Hardbarrow**, in Urswick, S.E. of Dalton-in-Furness. First theme the personal name *Hardr*.

**Scarbarrow**, a hill E. of Barrow-in-Furness. First theme the Old Norse *skarth*, a mountain pass. See *Scar* as a second theme below.

**Barrow** occurs as a subsidiary theme in Birkland Barrow, Raven's Barrow, Alder Barrow, Bracken Barrow, and other names.

### BECK, BURN, BROOK

Words to denote a rivulet or small stream. *Brook* is the commonest word, *burn* is rare, and *beck* is mostly to be found in the north of the county. In Yorkshire, on the other hand, *burn* is the commonest word, *brook* being rarely found. All three are used in continental place-names. In England they are to be found in all parts, and the frequency of their use in one part or other depends, we can only suppose, on the tribe which brought them. *Brook* is dominant in the south and centre of England; *burn* in the north-east of England and Scotland. As the Old English *burne* is a well or spring, like the Old Norse *brunnr*, the burns may have been more rapid streams than the brooks. *Beck* occurs in the Danish parts of England, and *bæk* is the usual Danish word for a small stream.

**Calderbrook**.—A village 5 miles N.E. of Rochdale. The first theme, the name of the stream, is probably of Celtic origin. See K., p. 60.

**Ellenbrook**.—Village 8 miles N.W. of Manchester, in the

township of Worsley. First theme is a dialect word for the elder tree. The brook divides the parishes of Leigh and Eccles.

**Escowbrook, Escowbeck**, between Quernmore and Caton. In the perambulation given on p. 420 of Farrer's Lancashire Pipe Rolls, it is *Heskehoubroc*. The first theme may be the name of an old manor in the valley of the Lune, near Caton, and *Heske* have the same origin as *Hesketh* below. If there is no old manor the first theme will be the Old Norse *skógr*, a wood.

**Evesbroke**.—"The brook between Fulwood and Preston which forms the Parliamentary boundary." Farrer's L.P.C., p. 425. First theme will be the Old English *efes*, eaves or border of the forest.

**Frithbrook** occurs in the perambulation mentioned with *Escowbrook* above, L.P.C., p. 420, under the form *Fritbroe*. The first theme may be the Old English *fyrhthe* of the charters (see index to Earle's Land Charters), signifying an enclosed plantation or wooded country. See also Murray's N.E.D., vol. iv., p. 554.

**Glazebrook**.—A joint parish with Rixton, 6 miles N.E. of Warrington. We find *Glasbroc* in 1227 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Glasebroke* in 1332 (R., vol. xlvi.). The brook which gave name to the manor flows south into the Mersey, along the west side of Chatmoss, and has preserved its Celtic name. Compare the Irish *glaise*, a rivulet; Welsh *clais*.

**Gorbrook** is the brook which flows through *Gorton*, near Manchester, and then south through Chorlton into the Mersey. The name is probably Celtic. See K., p. 58, under *Caor*.

The **Cornbrook** is another South Manchester stream with a similar origin.

**Heybrook**.—Village in Wardleworth 1 mile N.E. of

Rochdale. First theme the Old English *hege*, a hedge, a fence.

**Smithy Brook.**—A village in Pemberton, 2 miles S.W. of Wigan, where the workshop has given name to both brook and village.

**Bourne Hall** is the Brune of Domesday Book, and is in the parish of Thornton, west of the estuary of the Wyre. It appears as *Brunne* in an early Pipe Roll of King John (L.P.C., p. 181), and as *Brone* at a later date, 1262 (R., vol. xlviii.).

**Blackburn.**—A large town in East Lancashire, 8 miles E. of Preston. It is the Domesday *Blacheburne*. The first theme is the Old English *blæc*, black.

**Chatburn.**—A parish in the valley of the Ribble, 2 miles E. of Clitheroe. Old form of the word is *Chatteburn* in the thirteenth century (R., vols. xxxi., xlviii.). The word begins to lose one *t* in the fourteenth century. First theme is the personal name *Ceatta* (O., p. 126). Low German forms are *Tjette*, *Tjet* (W., p. 408).

**Golbourne.**—Urban district 7 miles N. of Warrington. Early forms are *Goldeburn*, 1186, *Goldeburne*, 1328 (R., vol. xlv.), and *Golborne*, 1468 (R., vol. 1.). K. explains first theme *golde* as a compound Celtic word meaning little stream (K., p. 60).

The words **Beck**, **Brook**, and **Burn** are used as subsidiary themes, as, e.g.—

Coulton Beck, Brismet Beck, Cockley Beck, Leck Beck, Heskin Beck, Grizedale Beck, Keasden Beck, Hasgill Beck, Croasdale Beck; Roughton Brook, Foster Brook, Bradshaw Brook, Freckleton Brook, Fluckens Brook, Norden Brook, Ellen Brook, Rainford Brook, Ditton Brook, Gilda Brook, Cringle Brook, Deys Brook; Lother Burn; and others.

## BENT

For the origin of this word, see Murray's N.E.D. It denotes various kinds of coarse grass, including rushes, and has come to be applied to hills, knolls, and fields covered with such.

**Chequerbent.**—A hamlet 4 miles S.W. of Bolton-le-Moors. In default of early forms of the word, I can only suppose the first theme to be the personal name *Cec*, *Cecce*, given in O., p. 127. The *r* is probably intrusive, or what is left of an abraded second theme, such as *here*.

**Chowbent.**—A village 2 miles N. of Leigh. In the V.C.H., iii., p. 437, we find the early forms *Chollebynt*, *Shollebent*, c. 1350; and *Cholle*, 1385. *Chowbantun* is a Latin entry of 1586 (R., vol. xxxiii.).

The first theme is personal; namely, the personal name and common theme *Ceol*; see O., p. 129, where are several examples. *Ceol* in Old English means *keel*.

## BOLD

This Old English word denotes a dwelling-house or hall. The cognate Old English word *botl* has the same meaning, and is found in *Fordebotle* in an old charter of Henry II. (L.P.C., p. 317).

**Bold.**—A joint parish with Farnworth, 5 miles S.E. of Prescott, of which early forms are, *Bolde* in 1286, *Boulde* in 1332, *Bold* in 1380 (R., vols. xxxi., xxxix., l.). The township seems to have taken its name from the main dwelling in it (Bold Hall).

**Newbold.**—Ecclesiastical district, on the south side of Rochdale. First theme descriptive.

**Parbold.**—A parish 6 miles N.E. of Ormskirk. Early forms, *iperbolt* in an early Final Concord of the twelfth

century (R., vol. 1.); afterwards *Perebold*, 1202, *Perbald*, 1282 (R., vols. xxxix., xlviii.). The first theme may be variously regarded as the Old English *pere*, a pear, or as an abbreviated form of the Biblical name *Petrus*. See W., pp. 286, 288.

### BOOTH

This is the Old Norse word *būth*, a dwelling, a booth, the origin of the Old Swedish *bōth*, Danish *bod*. The several *booths* in the mountainous parts of East Lancashire appear to have been outlying parts of estates or farms, where cattle were bred and pastured in large numbers: the *vaccariæ* or *vaccaries* of the Lancashire Court Rolls. See R., vol. xli., p. 72, and vol. liv.

**Booths, Higher and Lower.**—These populous townships, lying between Burnley and Haslingden, originated in the *vaccariæ* of the Forest of Rossendale. The *Booths* were the cow-shelters and herdsman's dwellings.

**Booth Hollins**, a part of Butterworth, 3 miles E. of Rochdale. *Hollin* is a dialect word for the *holly-tree*.

**Boothstown.**—A hamlet 7 miles S.W. of Manchester. *Booths* formed a part of the ancient township of Worsley.

**Booth** is used as a subsidiary theme, as in Goldshaw Booth, Wheatley Booth, Old Laund Booth, and others.

### BOTTOM

From the Old English *botm*, denoting low-lying ground, a valley. The Old Norse word *botn* specially denotes the closed head of a valley or fiord, to distinguish it from the open end.

**Oakenbottom** in *Brightmet*, N.E. of Bolton. First theme, descriptive of the timber thereabouts.

**Ramshbottom.**—Urban district, 4 miles N. of Bury. First



theme personal. The Old Norse *hrafn*, a raven, was a common name, of which the Old English form, *hraban*, was degraded into *Ram*. See O., pp. 301, 395.

**Steinor Bottom**, now **Bottoms**, a village 3 miles S. of Todmorden. First theme is the personal name *Stanhere* (see O., p. 429); the Old Norse *Steinarr*. Baines, in his History of Lancashire, vol. ii., p. 646, interprets it *Stoney*.

## BRECK

This is the Old Norse *brekka*, the slope of a hill; etymologically one with the English and Danish *brink*. As the *kk* for *nk* differentiates the Norse from the Danish form, it would appear that where *breck* is found in Lancashire, Norse colonisation from the Isle of Man and the Western Islands is to be suspected rather than Danish colonisation from the East or South-East.

**Esprick**, a hamlet 3 miles NW. of Kirkham. Early form *Estebrec* (R., vol. xlviii.), 1249. The first theme is thus descriptive of position, East. The N.E.D. gives *Est* as a form of East used from the twelfth century onwards.

**Larbrick**, a hamlet 6 miles N. of Kirkham. Early forms are *Lairbrec* (R., vol. xlviii.), 1213, *Leyrebreck*. *Larbrecke* is of 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme is the Old Norse *leir*, loam or clay, and is used in place-names in Iceland and Norway.

**Mowbrick**, a manor, 1 mile N. of Kirkham. In an Inquest of 1249 (R., vol. xlviii.) the word appears as *Moulebrek* and *Mulebrek*. The form *Mowbricke* appears in 1631 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme is the Old Norse *múli*, used of a projection, as of a crag, and is common in Icelandic place-names.

**Norbreck**, a joint township with *Bispham*, 3 miles N. of Blackpool. The first theme is of geographical position.

The word appears as *Northbrek* in 1267 (R., vol. xlix.), *Northbrek* in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.), and *Norbrek* in 1490 (R., vol. l.). What is apparently a corrupt spelling is found of the early date of 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Norhicbiec*, which Mr. Farrer identifies as *Norbreck*.

**Scarisbrick**, a parish 3 miles NW. of Ormskirk. Early forms of the word are *Scaresbrec* in 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Scharisbrec* in 1251. The first theme appears to be the Old Norse word *skarð*, a low-lying part in a hilly district; also a nickname, *harelip*. There is a *Scarth Hill* on the south side of Ormskirk. The *th* disappears also in Danish place-names, as in *Scarsholm* (M., p. 240).

**Warbreck**, a joint township with Layton, N. of Blackpool. In early charters (L.P.C.) the forms are *Wardebrec*, *Wardebrecca*, *Wardebrech*. In an Inquest of 1249, *Warthebrec*, and in the Lay Subsidies, 1332, *Warthebrek*. The first theme is the Old Norse *vartha* a beacon.

## BRIDGE

Names ending in bridge are numerous in the county, and are generally formed by adding the word as a subsidiary theme to a place-name already existing. Only a few compound words have given rise to villages and towns which carry the word bridge in the name.

**Appley Bridge**, on a road over the river Douglas, in the parish of Eccleston, 4 miles NW. of Wigan. The first theme of Appley is a personal name of which O. has the forms *Apa*, *Ape*, *Appa*, *Appe*, p. 72. F., in col. 11, considers *Aba*, man, the root. The Low German forms may be seen in W., p. 18.

**Bamber Bridge**, on a road over the Lostock, is a large village 3 miles SE. of Preston, in the township of Walton-le-Dale. I have no old forms of Bamber to refer to, and conjecture the first theme to be the name *ban* (*nb* becom-

ing *mb*), the primitive personal name from which the name *Banning* is derived and Kemble's inferred mark *Baningas*. The second theme is probably a slurred form of *burh* or *berht*, as in *Pemberton*.

**Cowen Bridge**, where the road from *Kirkby Lonsdale* to *Settle* crosses the Leck Beck. If the first theme is an actual place-name, and not a personal name of someone connected with the Bridge, I am inclined to think it represents the word Colne, the name of several rivers in England; perhaps of Celtic origin. See K., p. 71.

**Eagley Bridge**, village at a bridge over the river Tonge, 3 miles N. of *Bolton-le-Moors*. I have no clue to the first theme of Eagley, and can only guess the old name *Ecg* or *Ecga*, sword (O., p. 217); or the Old Norse *eik*, an oak, of which Danish place-names make *Eghe* or *Eg* (M., p. 277).

**Gerard's Bridge**, a part of St. Helens, where the road to Wigan crosses the Rainford Brook. Called after the Gerard family. See O., p. 252, for *Gaerheard*, and F., 578, under the root *gairu* (spear).

**Stayleybridge**, town on the SE. border of the county, the bridge being over the River Tame, into Cheshire, and Staveleigh, the name of the landowner who built it. The town is now included in Cheshire. For the place-name *Staveley*, see words grouped under theme *Ley*.

**Tootle Bridge**, a hamlet in the township of Tonge, distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile E. of Bolton. *Tootle* is a personal name, diminutive of *Tot*. *Tota* and *Totta* are given in O., pp. 453, 459. *Totta* is given in the Liber Vitæ, and Müller suggests it is a familiar pronunciation of some word beginning with *Torht*, bright—for words in which, see O., pp. 457, 459. Not impossibly the final *le* may be *ley* or *hill*, but in the absence of old forms this is doubtful.

Other names in which **Bridge** forms a subsidiary

theme, are How B., Platt B., Lodge B., Skelwith B., Newby B., Pool B., Penny B., Spark B., Lowick B., Duddon B., Heap B., Swinebrigg.

### BROW

This termination is the projecting edge of a cliff or hill; then a slope, or ascent. It is the Old English *brú*, Old Norse *brún*, and its primary signification is eyebrow.

It is used as a subsidiary theme: *e.g.* Skelwith Brow, Dilworth Brow, Knowls Brow, Birks Brow, Dob Brow, Mere Brow, Red Brow, Glovers Brow, Cobbs Brow, Bescar Brow, Sunderland Brow, and many others.

### BURGH, BOROUGH, BURROW, BURY

The Old English word *burh*, *burg*, denotes primarily a fortress or castle, then a city, town, or borough. The dative case of the word, *byrig*, is the form which has given rise to many present-day place-names ending in *bury*, being grammatically necessary after such prepositions as *to* or *æt*, as in *Bury*, *Samlesbiri*. The nominative case is preserved in such words as *Newburgh*.

**Bury.**—A town 9 miles N. of Manchester. The second theme here does not seem to have ever been qualified by a first theme. The town has variously appeared in the course of its history as *Biri*, *Bury*, *Byri*, *Burgh*.

**Aigburth.**—A village 3 miles S. of Liverpool, and now a part of it, on the Mersey. The old forms of the word are *Aykeberh*, *Aikebergh*, and the Tudor spelling *Aghberghe*. These suggest for the first theme the Old English *æc* oak: *cf.* the Danish place-name *Egebjerg*, from older *Eghebyergh*; see M., p. 277. The personal name *Aeg* (see O., p. 5) is not an impossible origin.

**Arbury.**—A township in the parish of Winwick, 3 miles N. of Warrington. Early forms of the word are *Herbury*, 1243 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Erthbury* of 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Erbury* of 1332. The first theme appears to be *eard*, native country, which is found in many personal names. See O., p. 212.

**Bilsborough, Billisborrow.**—A township 4 miles NE. of Garstang. Early forms of the word are *Billesburg* (1227), *Billesburgh* (1332), *Bilsborough* (1508) (R., vols. xxxix., xxxi., 1.). The first theme is the personal name *Bil*, a weapon. See O., p. 107; W., p. 35; F., col. 303.

**Burrow**, now *Burrow-with-Burrow*, a parish adjoining Westmoreland, comprising *Overburrow* and *Netherburrow*, in the old parish of Tunstall. It appears as *Borch* in Domesday Book, and as *Burgh* in King John's reign (R., vol. xxxix.). *Overburgh* and *Nethirburgh* are found in an entry of 1370 (R., vol. xlvi.). The modern forms come later: *Overburrowe* (1556), *Burrow* (1585), *Neytherburrow* (1596), with a variant *barrow*, as in *Overbarrow* (1634) (R., vol. x., p. 25, and elsewhere).

**Didsbury.**—A chapelry 5 miles S. of Manchester. Earliest form seems to be *Dedesbiry* (1247), which soon gave place to *Diddesbyry* (1276), *Diddesbury* (1341); see R., vols. xlv., xlvii. *Deda* appears as a proper name, but doubtfully personal, in Bede; see S., p. 136. Low German names *dede*, *didde*, are in W., pp. 59, 62. *Dedi*, *Dedis* (genitive), and *Deda* in F., cols. 386, 387. The root is that of Old English *dæd*, action. See O., p. 161.

**Duxbury.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Wigan. *Dokesbire* appears in a Pipe Roll of 1203 (L.P.C.), *Dokesbiri* in an Assize Roll of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Dukesbiri* in a Final Concord of 1227 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Duxbury* in one of 1506. The personal name *Docca*, which is given in O., p. 167, is the first theme. F. connects it (col. 431)

with the Old English verb *dugan*, to be strong, and the root *dug*.

**Flookburgh.**—A village in Holker, 3 miles SW. of Cartmel. First theme is personal, being the Scandinavian name *Flóki*, a name occurring in the Landnama of one of the Viking discoverers of Iceland, in which country it remains a place-name, *Flokavarthi*.

**Musbury.**—A parish 2 miles SW. of Haslingden. The first theme seems to be a personal name *Mōd*, of which O. contains several examples where it is used as first theme, p. 352. Root *moda* means *mind*. See F., col. 1126.

**Mossborough.**—A manor farm in the old township of Rainford, on the Knowsley side. First theme is the Middle English *mos* from the Old Norse *mosi*.

**Newburgh.**—A village 5 miles NE. of Ormskirk. First theme is descriptive.

**Pendlebury.**—Parish 4 miles NW. of Manchester. Early Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.) write *Penelbiri*, *Pinnelberia*, *Penlebire*, *Pennebire*. In other documents (R., vols. xlix., xlvii., xlv.) we have the variants *Pennesbyry*, *Pennyllesbyry*, *Penhulbury*; and the Subsidy Roll of 1541 *Pendulburye* (R., vol. xii.). From the late appearance of the *d*, it should probably be regarded as epenthetic; on the other hand, it may have dropped out in certain forms of an original *Pend*, found in personal names; see O., pp. 386, 387.

*Pen* is a personal name; for *Pen* as name-theme, see O., p. 387, and p. xxiii. for the *l* diminutive *Penel*; also for the root *ben*, F., cols. 256, 257.

**Salesbury.**—Parish 5 miles N. of Blackburn. Early forms are *Saleburi*, *Salesbury*, *Salebury*, *Sailburg* (R., vols. xlvii., xlviii., xxxi., l.). *Sale*, *Salle*, are Low German personal names, familiar forms of Salomon; see W., p. 327.

Another origin of the personal name *Salo*, *Sele*, is probably the root *salo*, black. See F., col. 1290. B.—T. *salu*, dusky, dark.

**Samlesbury.**—A parish 4 miles E. of Preston. Early forms are *Samerisberia*, *Samelesbure* (L.P.C., pp. 40, 69). First theme is the scriptural name *Samuel*. Ancient Teutonic names are also found from the root *sama*. See F., 1294, with one or other of which the Biblical name may have been confused. See W., p. 328, who gives a diminutive, with extension *k*, *Samcke*.

## BY

From Old Norse *byr*, a farm or village. This termination occurs chiefly in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire. The Lancashire place-names of this ending, about a dozen or more, occur chiefly near the Western Coast, and are strange to the mountainous parts of the south-east. In Yorkshire, on the other hand, it is comparatively rare in the mountainous districts of the west (Sowerby is a notable exception), and is found chiefly in the low-lying grounds of the centre and east. It probably marks Danish settlements, as it is a common Danish ending, and is in Denmark not generally compounded with personal names.

**Crosby, Great and Little.**—Urban districts 7 miles N. of Liverpool on the coast. *Crosebi* is mentioned in Domesday Book. The Scandinavian conquerors and settlers in Ireland obtained the word *Cros* from the Irish; and the place doubtless marks the site of a Holy Rood, set up as a place of prayer.

**Derby.**—The village of West Derby lies E. of Liverpool and gives name to the Hundred. It is spelt *Derbei* in Domesday Book. The first theme is a personal name, *Diori*, which is found in the Liber Vitæ; see S., p. 163, also O., p. 166. F., col. 408, prefers to connect the word

with the Old English *deore*, beloved, dear, rather than with the word *deor*, a wild beast.

**Formby.**—A town 12 miles N. of Liverpool, the *Fornebei* of Domesday Book. *Forneby* is the spelling in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.), and the spelling with *n* existed into the seventeenth century (R., xii., p. 65). *Formby*, the spelling with *m*, is found in 1509 (R., vol. l.) and onwards. The first theme may be an Old Norse personal name; see O., p. 244, for English specimens. The word *Forni* means "old man," and was used in Iceland as a nickname of one versed in old learning, witchcraft, and the like. But here, the word is perhaps merely descriptive, so that the place-name means "old farm."

**Grittebi** is found in the charter of Burscough Priory, referring to some place near Ormskirk, probably now lost. First theme is the Old Norse and Old English *grot*, sand or sandstone. Greet is the corresponding Lancashire dialect word.

**Hornby.**—The *Hornebi* of Domesday Book is a joint parish with Farleton, 9 miles NE. of Lancaster. The first theme may be a personal name. See O., p. 301; W., p. 174; F., col. 867. But if originally the place was a Danish settlement, the first theme may describe some peculiarity of the land near the place, as a projection or corner. See the words *by* and *Roby*.

**Ireby.**—A parish on the Yorkshire border, 4 miles SE. of the Westmoreland town of *Kirkby Lonsdale*. It is the Domesday *Irebi*, and *Yrebi* of the Pipe Roll of 1213 (see Farrer's L.P.C., p. 249). In 1226 we have the form *Irreby* (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is the personal name *Ira*, *Irre* (see O., p. 320), probably the same as the Scandinavian *Yr*, a yew tree, the name of a woman in the Landnama. F. regards the root as obscure. See col. 967.



**Kirkby.**—A parish 8 miles NE. of Liverpool. The Domesday Book spelling is *Cherchebi*. The first theme is the Old Norse *kirkja*, a church.

**Nateby.**—A parish 2 miles W. of Garstang. It appears in Final Concords as *Natebi*, *Nateby* (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is a personal name, of which W., p. 267, gives the form *Nate*, and F. *Nat*, *Nato*, col. 1154, under *Nath*, favour. Not impossibly it is a short form of the Scripture name *Nathanael*, which is found in O., p. 357.

**Ribby.**—A joint parish with *Wrea*, 2 miles W. of Kirkham, is the *Rigbi* of Domesday Book. *Riggeby* is the form in the Subsidies Roll and later Concords (R., vols. xxxi., l.). *Ribi* is found in an early charter (L.P.C., p. 290). *Rigby* occurs to the middle of the seventeenth century when Ribby becomes the usual form. The first theme is the Old Norse *hryggr*, back, ridge.

**Roby.**—A parish 6 miles E. of Liverpool. In Domesday Book it appears as *Rabil*. Later forms vary between *Raby* and *Roby*. The first theme is the Old Norse *Vra*, a corner, which word occurs as a place-name uncompounded, and as a second theme, *Wray*. There is no further trace of the *l* of Domesday.

**Sowerby.**—A hamlet 4 miles SW. of Garstang. The form in Domesday Book is *Sorbi*. *Saureby* occurs in 1246 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Sowreby* in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii., p. 45). *Saurboer* is the name of several farms in Iceland where the soil is swampy or unfriendly, the first theme being the Old Norse *saurr*, mud.

**Westby.**—Joint parish with *Plumpton*, 3 miles W. of Kirkham. In Domesday Book it is written *Westbi*; *Westeby* in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is a mark of position, though it may be a personal name. See O., p. 484.

## CARR

This is the Old Norse word *Kjarr*, copsewood, brushwood ; *Kjerr* in Norwegian dialects. It is applied to boggy ground overgrown with low bushes.

**Altcar.**—A parish 7 miles W. of Ormskirk. In Domesday Book it is spelt *Acrer*. If this spelling really represents what the Norman scribes heard from the country people, it suggests the Old Norse *Akrar*, arable land, a not uncommon name of farms in Iceland and Norway. It would be an appropriate name to the low-lying fields of Great Altcar, and intelligible to the people of the adjacent Scandinavian *Formby*. It appears as *Altekar* in 1251 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is the river *Alt*, from the Celtic. *Allt* is the Gaelic word for a mountain stream, a rill or brook.

**Harumcar.**—Occurs in the perambulation of the forest of West Derby. See Farrer's L.P.C., p. 422. First theme uncertain.

**Hall Carr.**—In Coupe Lench, SE. of Haslingden. The first theme is *Hall* or *Halgh*, both used as place-name terminations. See below for these words.

**Holker.**—Name of two parishes, *Lower* and *Upper*, near Cartmel. The word is spelt *Holkerre* in an Assize Roll of 4 Edward I. (R., vol. xlvii., p. 132), and later, 1321, *Holker*. The first theme seems to be the Old English *Hol*, meaning hollow, and thence *low-lying*.

**Tarnicar.** See this word under *Tarnacre* above.

## CASTER, CHESTER

These terminations are both from the Latin *castra*, a camp. The form *chester* or *cester* occurs generally in Northumberland, Durham, the centre and south of England. *Caster* is the form found in Cumberland,

Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and as far south as Northampton, which county, like Lancashire, contains both forms.

**Lancaster.**—The county town, in the north of the county. The spelling in Domesday Book is *Loncastre*; and *Loncastra* in the charter of the foundation of Furness Abbey (L.P.C., p. 302). *Lancastre* and *Lancastra* occur shortly afterwards (L.P.C., pp. 49, 392). The first theme is the river name *Lune*, of which early forms are *Loin*, *Lon*, *Lon* (L.P.C., pp. 298, 393, 420), and is of Celtic origin. See K., p. 60.

**Manchester.**—The word occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 923, and the two MSS. in which it is found spell the word differently, *Mameceaster*, *Manigeceaster*; Domesday Book has it *Mamecestre*. The first syllable throughout the Middle Ages is generally *Mam*, but in the Assize Rolls there is probably one instance of *Mann* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 143), and in a subsidy roll of Henry III. one of *Maine* (R., vol. xxvii., p. 50). *Man* is the spelling from the sixteenth century (R., vol. xxxiii., p. 27). All the forms of the first theme seem to be Celtic and to mean *rock* or *stone*. (See K., pp. 48, 87.)

**Ribchester.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Blackburn, on the Ribble. The spelling in Domesday Book is *Ribelcastre*. *Ribbecestre* (1187) and *Ribbelcestre* (1227) are forms in early concords (R., vol. xxxix.). *Ribblechastre* is the spelling in a Final Concord of 1326 (R., vol. xlvi.), and there are other endings in *Chastre* in the same century. *Ribchester* occurs in 1497 (R., vol. l.). The first theme is the river-name. Domesday Book designates South Lancashire by *Inter Ripam et Merham*.

## CLIFF

This is the Old English *cleof*, *clif*, and means a *rock*, *steep descent*, *promontory*.

**Aldcliffe.**—A parish  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile SW. of Lancaster. The first theme is the Old English word for *old*. The designation "Old Cliff" may possibly have grown into use through changes in the river-bed, or encroachments of the sea. In modern times it has been judged expedient to build a large embankment.

**Baycliff.**—A village 4 miles S. of Ulverston, on Morecambe Bay. The first theme is descriptive, and perhaps the word is modern.

**Briercliffe.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Burnley. Early forms of the word are *Brereclive*, in an Assize Roll of Edward I. (R., vol. xlix.); *Brerclif*, in a Subsidy Roll of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme may possibly be the Old English word *brēr*, a briar. But it may also be the contracted form of *brether* used as a personal name, as in *Bretherton*, *Brereton*. See F., col. 337; W., p. 52; O., p. 116; also *Bretherton* below.

**Cunliffe.**—A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Blackburn. According to Mr. Farrer's identification, *Gundeclyf*, in a Final Concord of 1278 (R., vol. xxxix.), represents Cunliffe. If so, the first theme is personal, *Gund*, *Gun*, being the first syllable of many names in O., p. 271. *Gund* is an old poetic word for battle and war.

**Oxcliffe.**—A joint parish with Heaton, 2 miles W. of Lancaster. It is *Oxeneclif* in Domesday Book; *Oxeclive*, *Oxcliva*, *Oyseclive*, in early Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.); *Oxclif* in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is the animal, and is found in many place-names, not only in this country, but in Scandinavian countries, particularly Iceland, though in the North there are also instances of the use of the word in nicknames, whence it may have come into occasional use in place-names.

**Radcliffe.**—Urban district, 3 miles SW. of Bury. In Domesday Book it is *Radeclive*; *Radecliva*, *Radeclive* in

the Pipe Rolls, and *Redeclif* in early charters (L.P.C.). The first theme is Red, Old English *Reād*. For the particular "Red Cliff" supposed to be the origin of the name, see Baines's History of Lancashire, vol. iii., p. 7, 1835.

**Rawcliffe.**—Two old townships, Out R. and Upper R., 6 miles SW. of Garstang. The form of the word is *Rodeclif* in Domesday Book. Early forms are *Routhclif*, *Routhelive*, in the Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.); *Raucheclive*, *Uprouchelive*, in the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.); *Uprothelife*, *Outrothelife*, in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.); and *Upraucrif*, *Outraucrif*, in Final Concords of 1369 and 1443 (R., vols. xlv., l.). The word may mean Red Cliff, as in Radcliffe, the first theme having been subject to Norse influence, the Danish *Rode* representing the Old Norse *rauthr*, red. But the first theme may equally be the personal name *Rauthr*, a fairly common one in Scandinavian countries. (See Index to Landnama.) Or *Hroth* (see O., p. 303), which in many names takes the form *Rod* (see O., p. 402). *Hrothi* is a most fruitful component in personal names (see F., col. 886 *et seq.*), and the root means glory.

**CHURCH.** See **KIRK**

### CLOUGH

A wooded dell with steep banks along a stream. The word is of Mercian origin in Lancashire and Cheshire, derived from a supposed Old English *clōh*. See Murray's N.E.D., under Clough. Compare *Gill* below.

**Boggart Hole Clough.**—Five miles NE. of Manchester, and now included within the city limits. Boggart is a north country word for a ghost or hobgoblin.

**Blacstane clohhum** and **Lann clohhum.**—Two places occurring in a Final Concord of 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.). The

last theme of both words is the dat. plu. of the supposed Old English *clōh*. The cloughs probably lay on or near the Black Brook which separates Rainford from Billinge. *Blac* appears to be a descriptive mark; and *Lann* (=Lonn; see Lancaster above) a river name; or it may be *lang*, long.

**Hough End Clough.**—Four miles S. of Manchester. First theme pronounced Hūz, and the word is spelt Houghsend in an entry of 1617 (R., vol. xlii.). Probably an old manor-house, on the edge of a brook which flows south into the Mersey. The present manor-house was built at the close of the sixteenth century at the end of the Hough; which is a designation of the ravine or clough. Hough being the Old English *hōh*; Sc. *heuch*.

**Love Clough.**—A hamlet in Rossendale, 4 miles SW. of Burnley. Explains itself as a lovers' walk.

**Mere Clough** in Cliviger, 2 miles SE. of Burnley. The *mere* is possibly some pool or standing water near the clough, which is formed by the banks of an upper reach of the Burnley river.

**Rammescloucke**, in a Final Concord of 1262 (R., vol. xxxix.), is situate to the north of Longridge Fell. The first theme is the personal name, the Old Norse *hrafn*, as in Ramsbottom above.

**Shaw Clough.**—A village 1 mile N. of Rochdale. *Shaw* (see later on) is the Old English *Sceaga*, a copse or thicket. Other combinations occur with *Shaw*, as Shaw Chapel, Shaw edge.

**Clough** is a frequent subsidiary theme: *e.g.* Hodge Clough, Blains Clough, How Clough, Oaken Clough, Swine Clough, Deer Clough, Spread Clough, Whitemoor Clough, Trough Clough, Deep Clough, Salter Clough, and others.

**COMBE**

A hollow among hills, a narrow valley; the Old English *Cumb*, and the Welsh *Cwm*. In the Cumberland mountain *Black Combe*, the word seems to be the Norse *kambr*, commonly used for crags rising like a crest, and meaning *comb* or *crest*.

**Duncombe**, in Myerscough, 4 miles S. of Garstang, appears to be an imported name from Yorkshire. The first theme is personal (see O., p. 172), and is a name originally perhaps marking colour or complexion. See, however, F., col. 432.

**Holcombe, Holcome**.—Holcombe Brook and Little Holcombe lie 4 miles NW. of Bury. First theme is descriptive, the Old English word *hol*, hollow, low-lying.

**COMMON**

Land belonging to the members of a local community as a whole. Patch of unenclosed or "waste" land which remains to represent it.

It is commonly used as a subsidiary theme: *e.g.* Amberswood Common, Carr Common, Hart Common, Lowton Common, Mosley Common, Jackson's Commons, Newton Common, Aspull Common, Wardle Common, Birk Rigg Common.

**COT, COAT, COATS**

These arise from the Old English *cot*, *cote*, cottage, house, or dwelling. The words seem always to have carried the idea of humility or meanness; and Piers Plowman (A.D. 1377) speaks of "pore mennes cotes" in the same line as "prynces paleyses." Yet in Domesday Book we find Hunnicot a royal manor with attached arable land.

**Ancoats**.—A suburb of Manchester. Early forms of the word are *Ancoates*, in a charter of Henry III. (L.P.C.,

p. 333), *Einecote*, and *Hanckotes*. The first theme is a personal name. For *Aena*, *Eni*, *Hana*, see O., pp. 31, 279. For *An*, as basis of many proper names, see F., col. 99. *Ane*, *An*, are given by W., pp. 16, 17, and *Hane*, *Han*, pp. 143, 144. *Anna*, *Ona*, occur in the Liber Vitæ. A probable root is *an* to favour.

**Coldcoats.**—Hamlet 3 miles S. of Clitheroe. The first theme is the Old English *Ceald*, and Dr. Isaac Taylor in his "Words and Places" explains the many spots bearing this and similar names as forming shelter for travellers.

**Hawcoat.**—A village 2 miles SW. of Dalton-in-Furness. The first theme appears to be the personal name which appears in Hawkshead. *Haukr* was not an uncommon Norse name.

**Huncoat.**—A parish 2 miles NE. of Accrington, the *Hunnicot* of Domesday Book. Early forms are *Huntcot*, *Hunecotes*, *Hunnecotes*, *Huncote* (R., vols. xlix., xxxix., xxxi.). The first theme is a personal name to which different origins have been given. See F., col. 929, who appears to prefer the race-name *Huna*. The *t* or *d* sound which occurs occasionally in mediæval spellings is probably Epenthetic, otherwise the Old Norse personal name *Hundr* or *Hundi* might be the origin. See O., p. 306.

**Prescot.**—A town 8 miles E. of Liverpool, is found as *Prestecota* in a Pipe Roll of Henry II., and *Prestecote* in the Charter of Burscough Priory (see L.P.C., pp. 38, 350). The first theme is the Old English *Preost*, a priest.

## CRAG

A steep or precipitous rugged rock, is of Celtic origin. See *Creag*, in K., p. 50.

**Warton Crag**, in Warton Parish, 7 miles N. of Lancaster. See *Warton* below, under the theme *Ton*, where *War*- is regarded as a personal name.



**CROFT**

A small field enclosed from a surrounding unappropriated waste. Old English *croft*.

**Croft**, with Southworth, a parish 4 miles NE. of Warrington.

**Cetellescroft**, **Ketlescroft**, occurs in an early charter of King John (L.P.C., p. 329). The land was in Audenshaw in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne. The first theme is the Old Norse name *Ketil*. See O., p. 160.

**Grasscroft**.—A village 4 miles E. of Oldham. First theme descriptive.

**Holecroft** occurs in a Final Concord of 1208, relating to a part of Rainford, and in one of 1230 relating to a part of Culeheth (R., vols. xxxix., xlv.). First theme is probably descriptive; Old English *hol*, meaning low-lying. But see Hollingworth below, under *Worth*.

**Martinscroft**.—Joint township with Woolston, 3 miles NE. of Warrington. First theme is the early Christian name *Martin*.

**Patricroft**.—A populous district 5 miles W. of Manchester, in the parish of Eccles. First theme the early Christian name *Patrick*.

**CROSS**

Adopted by the Norsemen from Old Irish, into which it came from the Latin. Used in place-names in Iceland and Norway. Crosses were set up of old in many places in Lancashire, but only a few of them became centres of villages or towns.

**Askelscross**.—The site of the Abbey of Cockersand (L.P.C., p. 395). First theme the Old Norse personal name *Askell*, formed of *As* and *Ketill*.

**Dobcross** is in Saddleworth and reckoned in Yorkshire. *Dobbe*, a personal name, short for Robert, occurs in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.) several times.

**Howarth Cross.**—A village 2 miles NE. of Rochdale. Without earlier forms of *Howarth*, the first theme presents difficulty; but it is probably from the Old English *hōh* or the personal name *Hoc* (O., 300), and the development has been the same as in *Howick*. See this word under the theme *Wick*. The second theme of *Howarth* is *worth*.

**Marshall's Cross.**—A hamlet 2 miles SE. of St. Helens. Marshall, a word of German-French origin denoting "Master of the Horse," came to denote the village Farrier. Possibly the Cross marked the position of his shoeing forge.

**Peasley Cross.**—Now part of St. Helens, on the SE. The first theme of Peasley is the Old English *peose*, Middle English *pese*, *pease*, as in Peasfurlong. The word marks the position of the Cross.

**Stubshaw Cross.**—A hamlet 4 miles S. of Wigan. The word Stubshaw marks the position, and the first theme is the word *stub*, Old Norse *stubbi*, a tree-stump. For second theme see *Shaw*.

**Cross.**—A frequent subsidiary theme: *e.g.* Hendrik's Cross, Tib's Cross, Mab's Cross, Hunt's Cross, Thompson Cross, Chadderton Cross, Norcross, Stamps Cross, Barton Cross, Cow Cross, Long Cross, Headless Cross, High Cross, and others, in some of which the Crosses have been destroyed.

## DALE

This termination occurs more frequently in place-names in the North of England than in the South. It is common also in Norway and Iceland, and comparatively rare in

Denmark and in the Danish parts of England. It is the Old Norse word *dalr*, and interchanges occasionally with the Old English *den* in terminations.

**Ainsdale.**—A parish 3 miles S. of Southport. In Domesday Book it is spelt *Einulwesdel*. In charters of Richard I. (see L.P.C.) it appears as *Ainulwesdale*, *Aynuldale*. The fourteenth century form, *Aynesdale*, is in R., vol. xxxi. The first theme is a personal name (see O., p. 5), where are the forms *Aegenwulf*, *Agenulf*, *Einulf*. F., col. 41, gives *Aginulf*, *Eginolf*.

**Birkdale.**—An urban district joining Southport on the south. The first theme is the Old English *beorc*, birch-tree; the form *birk* being due to Scandinavian influence. The Norse *birki* is a collective noun.

**Bleasdale.**—A parish 4 miles E. of Garstang. *Blesedale* is the spelling in the perambulation on p. 421 of the L.P.C., but the occurrence of both forms, *Bleesedale*, *Bleadale*, in the district, the latter in Yorkshire, makes it possible that the Old Norse *blár*, dark blue, is the first theme, as in *Bláwith*. If *Bleesedale* be preferred, we must regard the first theme as personal, the Low German name *Blaes*, *Blees*, which W. regards as originating in *Blasius*, the name of an early Saint. See W., p. 38; see also Pleasington below.

**Cuerdale.**—A parish 3 miles E. of Preston. Early forms are *Kiuerdale* (1194) (L.P.C.), *Kyuerdal* (1247), *Keuerdale* (1293), *Kyverdale* (1353), *Kyuerdale* (1356); see R., vols. xlvii., xlviii., xlvi. *Cuerdall* (1582) (R., vol. ix.), *Curedale* (1631) (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is very doubtful, but it seems to me to be the word *war*, *wær*, *wer*, a very common element in Old Germanic names. For English examples, see O., pp. 473-475, 478.

The *k* sound at the beginning of place-names in Lanca-

shire interchanges sometimes with *w*, as *Queryngton* for *Warrington*, *Quyston* for *Whiston*. *Wær* in Old English means faith, fidelity.

**Dunnerdale.**—A joint parish with Seathwaite, on the Duddon 6 miles N. of Broughton-in-Furness. In early notices it is spelt *Donerdale*, 1300 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Dunnere* is a personal name. See O., p. 172.

The word has also been interpreted as a Celtic word, *Dun-er*, great rocks. See K., p. 47.

**Grassendale.**—An ecclesiastical district 4 miles S. of Liverpool. No early records. In the V.C.H., vol. iii., p. 125, the Tudor form *Gresselond Dale* occurs, making the first theme *grass*. The underlying personal name seems to be *Gær*, *Gar*, *Ger*. See O., pp. 252, 253. A genitival or pet form, *gars*, *gers* in *s*, has suffered metathesis, *gras*, *gres*. The patronymic *Gørsingas* is given by Kemble, vol. i., p. 464, as an inferred ancient mark; and W. gives (pp. 124, 125) the mediæval Low German names, *Gere*, *Gerse*, and the patronymic *Geersinga*. The root is *gairu*, a spear. See F., col. 571.

**Kirkdale.**—A suburb of Liverpool on the NE. It is the *Chirchedele* of Domesday Book, *Kirkedale* of the Pipe Roll of 1184 (L.P.C., p. 54). The first theme is the Old Norse *kirkja*, a church.

**Lindal.**—A hamlet 3 miles SW. of Ulverston. First theme may be the personal name *Lin* or *Lind*. See O., p. 338; F., col. 1058. But either *Lin*, Flax, or *Lind*, the *Linden* tree, may be the origin as well as the personal names derived from them.

**Lindale.**—A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Cartmel. First theme, as in *Lindal*.

**Littledale.**—A valley 3 miles SE. of Caton and 8 miles E. of Lancaster. First theme descriptive.

**Lonsdale.**—The northernmost Hundred of the county. First theme the river Lune, which flows through it. See Lancaster above.

**Ribblesdale.**—The valley through which the river Ribble flows, giving its name to it. See Ribchester above.

**Rochdale.**—A town 11 miles NE. of Manchester. It appears as *Recedham* in Domesday Book. Early forms are *Rachedale* (1241), *Rochedale* (1247), *Rachdall* in a clerical subsidy of 1538, *Rachdale* in the Commonwealth Church Survey, 1650. The first theme is the river, a name of Celtic origin. See K., p. 62, under *Ret*, *Retsch*.

The second part of the Domesday form of the word suggests the word *den*, which is found in other words, e.g. in *Skelmersdale* as a variant of *dale*, viz. Skelmaresden.

**Boeburndale**, a parish 10 miles NE. of Lancaster. Early forms of the word are Reburndale, 1285 (R., vol. xlviii.), and Rebourndale, 1363 (R., vol. xlvi.). In the sixteenth century and afterwards, the first syllable as Ro- (R., vol. x., p. 35). The first theme is the name of the river which flows through the *dale*; of its two parts the first is apparently Celtic; see the form *Ret*, K., p. 62; *Ree* is the name of a lough and *Roe* of a river in Ireland, *Roer* of a river in Rhenish Prussia. Burn is a generic word, added to describe the first part by the Teutonic tribe which colonised Yorkshire and the Lowlands.

**Rossendale.**—Mountain district, lying between Burnley and Bacup. The earliest form is *Rocendal*, 1241 (R., vol. xlviii.). In a Final Concord of 1310 (R., vol. xlvi.) it is *Roscyndale*. Next we find *Rossyndale*, *Rossindale*, and finally *Rossendale*, 1325 (R., vol. xli.). Assuming *Roscyn* as the parent form, it seems to be a diminutive of *Ros*, a personal name; see O., p. 404, and for the root *hros*, a horse, F., col. 1282.

**Scakeresdalehefd** occurs in the Foundation Charter of

Burscough Priory (L.P.C., p. 350). The first theme is an extended form of *Skakkr*, *Skakki*, claudus, which probably started its personal career as a Norse nickname, English *Scacca* (see O., p. 409, and C.V., p. 536). The third theme is the Old Norse *höfud*, head.

**Silverdale**, a parish 5 miles NW. of Carnforth. This very interesting word shows three diverging forms from its earliest appearance. We have *Siverdelege*, 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Sivredeleg*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Selredal*, 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Siuerdelegg*, 1272 (R., vol. xlix.), *Syuerdel*, *Sellerdal*, 1250 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Siuerdel*, 1250 (R., vol. xlix.), and finally *Silverdale*, 1382, 1508. There seem to be three different forms:—

- (1) Those beginning with *si* and ending with *leg*.
- (2) Those beginning with *si* and ending with *dale*.
- (3) Those beginning with *sel*.

The first and second sets may be put together. When the ending *de-lege* lost the *g*, it would naturally lead to *dale*. The third set of forms have, I suppose, always had *dale*. It seems to me impossible to regard all these forms as referring to the same place. Those beginning with *Si* have sprung from *Sigewardley*, and those beginning with *Sel* from *Selefrithdale*. Both the personal names are Old English, as may be seen in O., pp. 414, 423.

**Skelmersdale**, Urban district 4 miles SE. of Ormskirk. The Domesday Book form is *Schelmeresdele*. In a Final Concord of 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.) *Skelmersdale* and *Skelmaresden* are found. In the Assize Rolls are forms without the genitival *s*, *Scalmardal*, *Skelmardal*, *Skermerdale* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.). *Skelmir* is an Old Norse word meaning *rogue*, *devil*, and is also used in descriptive nicknames, as, for example, in pp. 219, 223 of vol. i. of the Oxford *Origines Islandicæ*, where such epithets are translated *feller* and *smiter*. It is to be noted that where this and similar place-

names occur in Iceland, there is no genitival *s*, and the word cannot be interpreted as above, and as containing a personal name. *Skálmar-dalr*, in Iceland, is a dale formed by the union of two dales.

**Wyresdale.**—The parish of Nether Wyresdale lies 4 miles to the NE. of Garstang, and the parish of Over-Wyresdale still further to the NE. The word occurs in early charters as *Wiresdale*, *Wirisdal* (L.P.C.). The first theme is the river *Wyre*, a word probably of Celtic origin; see K., p. 57, for the root *bior feor*, meaning flowing water. Mention is made of the church of *S. Michael-super-Wyre*, 1247, in R., vol. xlvii., p. 97.

**Wuerdale.**—This seems to be the same as *Wardle*. See second theme, *Hill*.

**Yewdale.**—Mountain valley, North Lancashire, near Coniston.

## DEN, DEAN

These terminations arise from the Old English *denu*, a valley, and *denn*, a den. They are more prevalent in the South of England than in the North, where dale takes their place; and sometimes supplants them. *Langeden* in Westmoreland has been superseded by *Langdale*. *Skelmaresden* is a variant of *Skelmersdale*. Both terminations are found in the Cheshire *Longdendale*.

**Baxenden.**—A village 2 miles SE. of Accrington. First theme is a personal name of which O. gives *Bac*, *Bag*, *Baca*, p. 78. The *Bax* seems to be a genitival form, and *en* an abraded syllable, as of *ton* or *stone*. For the root *baga*, strife, see F., col. 231.

**Cuerden.**—A hamlet 4 miles S. of Preston. Early forms are *Kerdel*, 1203 (L.P.C.); *Kerden*, 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Kerdyn*, 1285, 1319 (R., vols. xlix., xlvi.); *Cuerden*, 1582

(R., vol. ix.); *Cureden*, 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme seems to be the word *war*, *wær*, *wer*, as in *Cuerdale* above.

**Dean, Deane.**—A parish 2 miles SW. of Bolton-le-Moors. The termination itself, used independently and unqualified. The ancient mother church of the district was called *S. Mariden*. See Baines's Lancashire, vol. iii., p. 23. For Danes' Dike, see p. 48.

**Droylsden.**—Urban district 4 miles E. of Manchester. In a charter of the reign of Henry III. (see L.P.C., p. 333) the form *Drilisden* appears. *Drilsden*, 1502, is in R., vol. I. Seventeenth-century forms are *Droylsden*, *Droilsden*, *Drylesden*. The first theme is a personal name, originating probably in a nickname of Scandinavian use. See the Old Norse *dryllr* in Fritzner's Dict., or the C.V. Icelandic Dict.

**Haslingden.**—A borough 9 miles N. of Bury. Early forms are *Heselingedon*, *Hasselinden*, *Haselenden*, *Haselingden*, *Haselinden* (R., vols. xlviii., xlvii., xxxi.). The first theme is a patronymic of an *l* diminutive of the personal theme *has*, or of the Low German personal name *Hase*, *Hese*. See O., pp. xxiii., 280; also W., pp. 147, 160. F., col. 787, connects the root *hasva* with the Old English *hasu*, grey, and suggests that it was a predecessor of *blond* in marking light complexions.

**Hoddlesden.**—A hamlet in Darwen 4 miles SE. of Blackburn. The first theme is a diminutive of *Hod*, one of the familiar abbreviations which *Roger* has undergone. A Low German name *Hodde* occurs; and O. gives examples of the Anglo-Saxon names *Oda*, *Odda*, on p. 362.

**Burnden.**—A village 1 mile SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. Explains itself.



**Marsden, Great and Little.**—Ecclesiastical parishes, 2 and 3 miles NE. of Burnley. In Pipe Rolls of Richard the First (L.P.C., p. 90) the word appears as *Merkesden*, a form which is supported by the *Marchdene* and *Marchesden* of the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 88, 91). A common spelling of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is *Merclesden*, *Merkelesden* (R., vols. xxxi., xlvii., xlviii.), *Mersden* occurs in the fifteenth and *Marsden* in the sixteenth century (R., vols. i., xii.). The personal name in this word was originally bithematic, and of the form *Mearcwulf*, *Marculf*, given in O., p. 350. When the word *den* was added to the name, the second theme lost stress, and suffered abrasion. Thus the form *Merkelesden* came into existence, and further abrasion resulted in *Merkesden* and *Mersden*. What is interesting and peculiar is that the more abraded form, *Merkesden*, appears at an earlier point of time than *Merkelesden*, the less abraded one. In W., p. 251, we have all three forms, but no clue as to their respective dates, *Marckelff*, *Marckel*, *Marck*. Ernst Förstemann, in his work *Die Deutschen Ortsnamen*, 1863, has a noticeable chapter on such changes in words, p. 161.

**Moulden Water.**—The river Roddlesworth, a brook 3 miles SW. of Blackburn in the township of Livesey. First theme, the Old English personal name *Mul*. See O., p. 355; Mu., p. 42. Etymology doubtful; see Mowbrick above.

**Ogden.**—A village 4 miles E. of Rochdale. It appears to be the *Akeden*, *Aggeden* of the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.). The personal name *Thomas Okeden* is found in a Final Concord of 1444 (R., vol. i.). The first theme is the Old English *ac*, oak.

**Rooden Lane.**—A village 1 mile E. of Prestwich. First theme *rōda*, a rood. The *n* may represent the Norse

suffixed article, making *rodan*, the rood, and not the termination *den*.

**Sabden.**—A village 4 miles NW. of Burnley. First theme may be a familiar contraction of the Old English name *Sæbeorht*; see this word in O., p. 406; or a Celtic river name, *Sab*; see K., p. 62. The word appears in early charters as *Sapeden* (L.P.C., pp. 386, 388) and *Sapedene* in a Court Roll of 1324 (R., vol. xli.).

**Todmorden.**—A town 9 miles NE. of Rochdale. The word occurs in the Assize Rolls under the forms *Totmar-dene*, *Tottemerden* (R., vol. xlvii.). First theme, probably the Old English name *Theodmær* (see O., p. 444). The two themes of the name are from *theuda*, people, *maru*, famous. See F., cols. 1410, 1099.

**Trawden.**—An urban district 2 miles SE. of Colne. Early forms are *Trochdene*, *Troudene*, *Troweden*. The first theme is the Old English *trog*, a trough, used probably in the sense of a river bed.

**Walsden.**—An ecclesiastical district 2 miles S. of Todmorden. The *Wood of Walseden* occurs in the account of a Final Concord in R., vol. xxxix. The first theme is a personal name, *Wale*, *Wealh*, *Wal*, which occurs in the formation of many compound names (see O., pp. 476, 477); and *Walse* is a Low German diminutive of it (see W., p. 424). For root *valha*, a stranger, see F., col. 1513.

**Wolfenden.**—A district in Rossendale Forest 2 miles NW. of Bacup. First theme, a patronymic of the Old English personal name *Wulf* (see O., p. 512.). Considering, however, its wild position, it seems quite possible the place took its name as a haunt of wolves.

## DITCH, DYKE

This is the Old English *dīc*, ditch, embankment.

**Beddish.**—An urban district 5 miles SE. of Manchester.

Early forms are *Radich*, *Raddic*, 1226 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Rediche*, 1262 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is apparently the Old English word *read*, red. The boundary of the township on the north side is the "Micle Ditch." The *Mykeldiche* is mentioned in a charter of Richard I. (L.P.C., p. 329).

### DOWN

This word is the Old English *dun*, a hill, a mountain.

**Smithdown** was the name of a manor south of Liverpool: *Esmedune* in Domesday Book. Early forms are *Smethesdune*, 1228 (L.P.C., p. 421); *Smeddon*, 1212; *Smetheden*, 1297 (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme appears to be the Old English *smethe*, smooth.

### ERG, ARGH, ARROW

The Old Norse colonists in the North of Scotland accepted the native word *erg*, and the writer of the Orkneyinga saga, explaining it, says "We call *erg*, *setr*," that is, mountain pasture. Dr. Vigfusson, in the Rolls Edition of the Orkneyinga, connects the word with the Gaelic *airidh*, which Dr. Norman Macleod, in his Gaelic Dictionary, explains as "hill pasture or summer residence for herdsmen and cattle."

The Norsemen carried with them in their wanderings the word *hörgr*, a place of heathen worship, an altar of stone. It was erected on "high places," and so *hörgr* gradually came to mean simply a hill. This word has in some place-names become confused with *erg*.

**Anglezark**.—A parish 3 miles E. of Chorley. Early forms of the word are *Andelevesarewe*, 1202, and *Anlavesargh* 1224 (both in R., vol. xxxix.), *Anlasargh* occurs in 1376 (R., vol. xlv.). The first theme is personal, the Old Scandinavian *Anlaf* or *Olaf*.

**Goosnargh**, a parish 6 miles NE. of Preston, is the *Gusansarghe* of Domesday Book. In early documents the first theme is almost always *gosen*, and occasionally *gosn* (R., vols. xxxi., xxxix., &c.). The form *goosn* begins to appear about 1600, with the variant *gousn* (R., vol. xii.). It is a personal name of which examples may be seen in O., p. 267, Goswine; in W., p. 133, *Gosewin*, *Goswin*, *Gosen*. It means *Godsfriend*, and the pronunciation of the first vowel has probably been influenced by the Old Norse *Guthsvin*.

**Grimsargh**.—A joint parish with Brockholes, 4 miles NE. of Preston. *Grimesarge* is the Domesday Book form. *Grimesherham*, accusative case, appears in a charter of Richard I. (see L.P.C., p. 437); *Grimesargh*, *Grymeshargh* are later forms (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is the personal name *grim*, as in O., p. 268, a common name in Scandinavia. It is connected with the Old English *grima*, a mask, helmet. See F., col. 669.

**Kellamergh**.—A hamlet 2 miles SW. of Kirkham. The early forms of this word are *Kelfgrimesheregh*, 1200 (L.P.C., p. 132), and *Kelgrimesherege*, 1201 (R., vol. xlviii.). Later the variations *Ker* (R., vol. xlvii.), and *Kelgh* (R., vol. xlix.), occur in the first syllable. *Kelgrymesargh* 1336, is in a Final Concord (R., vol. xlvi.). *Kellamore*, *Kellamire*, *Kellamer*, *Kellamergh*, are found of the seventeenth century (R., vols. ix., x.).

In the early forms the termination has been *hörgr*, apparently, not *erg*.

The personal name which has formed the basis of the first theme, has been *Kellgrim* or *Kalfgrim*, both of Norse aspect and not impossible names, but of neither can I give an example. With respect to the first, the usual form of the compound of *Ketil* and *grim* is Grimkell, a common name, which appears in O., p. 269, as Grimketel, Grimkill.

In p. 346 of Farrer's L.P.C. appears the charter of the grant of land and church of Lytham to a religious house, in the reign of Richard the First. The delimitation of the boundaries starts from the cemetery of *Kilgrimol*, which Mr. Farrer identifies as part of St. Anne's-on-the-Sea. *Kilgrimol* seems formed after the manner of so many names in Scotland and Ireland, as the sacred home or *Cell* of *Grim-ulf*, who was probably a local Saint. I take the name of the Chapel, *Kelgrim*, as given to the owner of the *hörgr* or *erg* of *Kelgrimesherege*.

**Medlar** forms with Wesham a joint parish 2 miles N. of Kirkham. It is written *Middelharg* in a charter of Henry III. (L.P.C., p. 441), and somewhat later *Middelerwe* (R., vol. xlviii.). *Medlar*, *Medler* are early seventeenth-century forms (R., vol. x. pp. 56, 157). The first theme is a mark of position: *Middel*, middle.

**Torver**.—A parish on the west side of Coniston Water, 11 miles N. of Ulverston. In a charter of Richard I. the spelling is *Thoruergh* (L.P.C., p. 402). In Final Concords of 1202, 1246, it is *Thorwerge*, *Thorfergh* (R., vol. xxxix.). *Torvergh* is a form in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.), *Torver* is found in the sixteenth century (R., vol. x., p. 10). The first theme is the genitive case of the Old Norse personal name *Thora* (gen. *Thoru*). See O., p. 445.

## EDGE

This is the Old Norse *egg*, the Old English *ecg*, edge. In old charters (see the Glossary to Earle's Handbook) this termination seems to mean *boundary*. It is used also to denote a mountain or hilly ridge.

**Blackstone Edge**.—Mountain ridge NE. of Rochdale. The first theme refers to the boundary stone between Yorkshire and Lancashire, which, according to Baines, in

vol. ii. of Gazetteer of Lancashire, p. 689, stands near Whiteholm Reservoir.

**Burn Edge.**—A hamlet 2 miles SE. of Rochdale. First theme descriptive.

**Burnage.**—A district 4 miles S. of Manchester. Spelt *Burnidge*, 1617 (R., vol. xlii.). First theme descriptive.

## END

Used in place-names in its ordinary sense as a termination or boundary. A dale-end is the part of a valley adjoining the open country.

**Hough End.**—A manor-house and district near Chorlton, 4 miles S. of Manchester. The first theme is Old English *hóh*, which generally denotes in place-names an elevation; but it has, like the Scottish form of the word, *heuch*, a secondary meaning of *ravine*. It seems to have that meaning here, where the manor-house is built at the end of the ravine or clough.

**Knob End.**—A hamlet 3 miles SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. The first theme is the Old English *Cnæp*. The village is on the fringe of the mountainous district of East Lancashire, and the name probably refers to some local elevation overlooking the valley of the Irwell.

**Lane Ends** or **Four Lane Ends**, in the urban district of Atherton, 3 miles N. of Leigh. Name descriptive.

## ETH or ET

This termination has been discussed in the first chapter. It is usually, if not always, the abridged form of some word which has lost its stress. It affords equal difficulty in Continental place-names. A discussion of the termination *ihi* will be found in Förstemann's *Die Deutschen Ortsnamen*, Nordhausen, 1863, p. 227.

**Culcheth.**—A township 6 miles NE. of Warrington. The mediæval forms of the word are various, *Culchet*, 1200 (L.P.C.); *Kulchit*, 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Kelchit*, 1269 (R., vol. xlix.); *Kylchid*, 1276 (R., vol. xlvii.); *Kyllechyrrth*, 1285 (R., vol. xlix.); *Culchik*, 1278 (R., vol. xlvii.); *Kilchif*, 1303 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Culchith*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.); *Culcheth*, 1500 (R., vol. 1.). The interesting thing about these names is the remarkable likeness between the oldest and youngest, which likeness becomes greater when it is remembered that the Lancashire pronunciation of the ending *eth* is very commonly *et* or *it*; see the word *Penketh*, below.

The place-name, however, is one of exceptional difficulty, and the suggestion of a Low German origin for the first theme is a not improbable solution. *Koelke*, *Kooltjes* are familiar diminutives of the personal name *Cole*, *Cul*, which is found in an early charter in the form of a patronymic *Culingas*, the name of a place in Kent (see S., p. 455, and W., pp. 218, 219). The termination *eth* in this case may be a contracted form of *with*, wood. In a modern form of *Culcheth*, found in personal names, *Kilshaw*, the more usual form of *shaw* for a wood, has grown out of the old termination.

**Hesketh.**—Parish on the coast 12 miles SW. of Preston. The form *Hescath* occurs in an Inquest of the year 1288 (see R., vol. xlviii.), and of slightly later date are *Heskeyth*, *Heskayth* (R., vol. xxxix.). In the Subsidy Rolls of the fourteenth century we find *Heskaith*, *Heskeith* (R., vol. xxxi.), and early in the fifteenth century, *Hesketh* (R., vol. 1.). The first theme is a *k*-extension, pet-name or diminutive of the personal name *Has* (see O., p. xxiii., 280). For the Low German forms *Hase*, *Hese*, see W., pp. 147, 148, 160. F., col. 787, connects the root *hasva* with Old English *hasu*, grey. See Haslingden above.

The termination *eth* in this word is probably *wath*, a ford in Old Norse.

**Holleth.**—Parish 5 miles N. of Garstang. There is a spelling *Hollwith* in R., vol. x., of the date 1664. If we accept its indication, the first theme will probably be the Old English *hol*, hollow or low-lying, and the second theme *with* a wood.

**Ireleth.**—In *Kirkby Ireleth*, a parish 9 miles N. of Barrow-in-Furness. It appears in Domesday Book as *Gerleuorde*, and *Kirkebi Irlid* in a late twelfth-century charter (L.P.C., p. 361). The first theme of *Ireleth* is probably the personal name *Gerolf* (see O., p. 257). The second is *worth*, as we see from the Domesday form.

**Kellet, Over and Nether.**—Parishes 5 miles N. of Lancaster. In Domesday Book the word is spelt *Chellet*, and a later form is *Kellet* of the Pipe Roll of 1198 (L.P.C., p. 106). *Nether Kellet* and *Ovre Kellet* are from 1299 and 1307 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme appears to be the Old Norse *keld*, a spring, fountain, marshy place; it is common in the dialects of the North of England as *keld*, *kell*. See Prof. Wright's Dialect Dictionary. The *eth* termination of the place-name is probably in this word the Old English *hlith*, meaning a slope.

**Lindeth.**—A joint parish with Warton, 7 miles N. of Lancaster. First theme seems to be the Old English *lind*, a lime tree; but this is doubtful, as there is a personal name *Lind*, which also means a shield, of which examples may be seen in O., p. 338. The *eth* termination is probably *with*, a wood.

**Oglet.**—A hamlet on the Mersey SE. of *Speke Hall*. First theme is the Old English *ac*, an oak. The *eth* in this word I take to be *hlith*, a slope.

**Penketh.**—A parish 3 miles W. of Warrington. Early



forms of the word are *Penket*, 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Penketh*, 1290 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Penkith*, 1293 (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is the personal name *Pen*, with *k* diminutive. See the name and theme in O., p. 387, and p. xxiii. for the extension *k*. W., p. 287, gives the Low German names, *Pene*, *Penne*, and F., col. 256, the supposed root *ben*. The termination *eth* is probably *with*, wood.

**Tulketh.**—An ancient manor in the district of Ashton-on-Ribble. Early forms are *Tulket* and *Tulkith* (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is the Old English personal name *Tulla* (see S., p. 156, O., p. 460), with *k* extension. W., p. 401, gives the Low German form *Tolle*, and also the familiar *Tolke*. The root according to Mu., p. 60, is the Old English *tīl*, good. The termination may be *with*, wood.

**Werneth.**—A suburb of Oldham on the SW. The early forms are *Vernet*, 1222 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Wernyth*, 1352 (R., vol. xlv.). *Wern*, the first theme is a common form in Old English personal names; see O., p. 483. For the root, *Warin*, consult F., col. 1540. The termination is probably from *with*, wood.

## EYE

This termination (*ey*, *ea*) is the Old English word *īeg*, meaning an *island*, and its use in place-names is very similar to that of *Holme*. In some words there has probably been confusion with *hey*. Meadows on the banks of the Mersey, half surrounded by the windings of the river, are locally known as *ees* or *eyes*, especially on the Cheshire side.

**Bardsea.**—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles S. of Ulverston. In Domesday Book, the word is *Berretseige*. In charters of Henry II. (L.P.C.) it is *Berdeseia*, pp. 307,

310, and *Berdeseye*, p. 357. *Bardeseia* is found in 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Bardsey* in 1614 (R., vol. xi.). The first theme is a personal name, *Bared*, O., p. 80, or *Berred*, O., p. 105. The original form was probably the bithematic *Beornhard*, which suffered abrasion to *Beorard*.

**Corney.**—Identified by Mr. Farrer with Corner Row, a village 2 miles N. of Kirkham. The form *Cornege* appears (L.P.C., p. 437) in a charter of Richard I. The first theme may be the word *corn*. Rygh gives instances of *Korni* as a personal name used in place-names in Norway. *Coorn* is also a Low German mediæval name perhaps from the Biblical name Cornelius. W., p. 220. *Cornoe Row* was developed apparently in the seventeenth century; for we find *Cornoe* in 1587, *Cornorow* in 1638, *Cornoe Raw* in 1665, and *Corner Row* in 1680. (See R., vol. x. pp. 64, 100, 277, 14.)

**Livesey.**—A parish 3 miles SW. of Blackburn. Early forms of the word are *Liveseye*, *Liveshey*, *Lyvesaye*, *Levesay* (R., vols. xxxix., xlvi., xxxi.). The first theme is *Leof*, beloved, which forms a part of a large number of old bithematic personal names; see O., pp. 326 ff. It is not easy to choose between *eye* and *hey* for the second theme.

**Walney.**—An island opposite Barrow-in-Furness. In the charters relating to the foundation of Furness Abbey, the word appears as *Wagneia* and *Wageneia* (L.P.C., pp. 302, 315). *Wannegia* is found in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii., p. 57). In the seventeenth century we find *Waney*, *Walney*, which probably show that the *l* was silent. The first theme is the Old English personal name *Wagan*; see O., p. 476, Old Norse, *vagn*, a wain. The root *vegan*, to move, is discussed in F., col. 1487.

**Heapey.**—A parish 2 miles N. of Chorley. The word is spelt in the Assize Rolls, *Hepe*, *Hepay*, *Hepei* (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 67, 167). Also *Heppay*, *Hepeie*, *Hephay* (R.,

vol. xlix., pp. 203, 258, 280), and in a Final Concord of 1300, *Hepay* (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is personal. O., p. 291, gives the name *Heppo*, and Low German mediæval names are *Hepe*, *Heppe*, as in W., 158. The root form appears in the Old Norse word *heppinn*, lucky. See F., col. 748, under *hap*.

**Weakey.**—A village 1 mile E. of Dobcross. No early records. The word appears to be a dative case singular of the Old English *wic*, and to mean simply "at the wick" or "village."

### FELL

A word introduced by the Northmen, being the Old Norse *ffall*. It is given to single mountains as well as mountain masses, and is found north of the Ribble.

The word is used as a subsidiary theme. Longridge Fell, Wolfhouse Fell, Burnstack Fell, Baton Fell, Calder Fell, Bleasdale Fell, Grizedale Fell, Lea Fell, Tarnbrook Fell, Abbeystead Fell, Marshaw Fell, Graygarth Fell, Ireby Fell, Greenbank Fell, Bolton Head Fell, Lithe Fell, Oxen Fell, Blawith Fell, Cartmel Fell, Dunnerdale Fell, Woodland Fell, Furness Fells.

### FIELD

This is the Old English *feld*, plain open country; at first applied to unploughed pasture land, and then to arable land. The field belonging to a village community consisted of the lands parcelled out to the members of the community, and the greens and commons which were possessed and used in common.

**Anfield.**—District and suburb of NE. Liverpool. In the V.C.H., iii., p. 21, under date 1642, it appears as *Hongfield*, which gave rise to *Hangfield*, and then to *Anfield*. Picton, in Memorials of Liverpool, speaks of the

"long narrow strips into which the land was divided." There is no trace, however, in the local dialect of the Old English *enge*, Old Norse *öngu*, narrow.

**Cantsfield.**—A parish in the old parish of Tunstall in the extreme NE. of the county. It is *Cantesfelt* in Domesday Book. In 1202 and 1208 we have the spellings *Canceveld*, *Cancefeld*, in Final Concords (R., vol. xxxix.). In 1332 the form is *Caunsfeld* (R., vol. xxxi.), but the *t* of the Domesday form does not appear again till the seventeenth century (R., vol. x., p. 56). The first theme is a personal name. *Kaenta* appears in the Liber Vitæ; see S., p. 158. Mu. regards it as a race-name; see p. 102.

**Dukinfield.**—A borough in the Cheshire part of *Stayley-bridge*. The first theme is a genitival form of *Docca*, a personal name in O., p. 167. Early forms not known.

**Edenfield.**—A village 6 miles N. of Bury. The first theme is a river-name in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Dr. Isaac Taylor (Names and their Histories) suggests the Gaelic *Eadanán*, meaning face, and applies it to the brow of a hill. This would suit the position of Edenfield.

**Enfield.**—A hamlet 1 mile NW. of Accrington. Early forms unknown. The first theme may be the personal *Ean* or *Hean*. (See O., p. 209, 285.) *Ean* is a frequently used theme, meaning *riches*.

**Fairfield.**—Moravian village 4 miles E. of Manchester. First theme descriptive and modern. A suburb of Liverpool on the east is also named Fairfield.

**Fylde.**—A rich district of Amounderness, lying west of a line drawn from Freckleton on the Ribble to Cockerham at the Mouth of the Lune. *Dike del Filde* is mentioned in an Assize Roll of 1246 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 115), and *William del Fylde* in an Inquest of 1293 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 277). The word is *field* in an old spelling.

**Hundersfield.**—A large district NE. of Rochdale, now subdivided into parishes. In early documents it appears as *Hunnordesfeld* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Hunewrthefeld* (vol. xxxix.), and *Hunnesworthefeld* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 30). Later, it is spelt *Honeresfeld*, 1361 (R., vol. xlvi.), and *Hundersfeld*, 1509 (R., vol. l.). For the second part of the first theme, see *worth* below. The first part is a personal name, *Hun*, *Hunni*, for which see O., pp. 305, 307. F., col. 929, regards the race-name *Hunn* as a probable origin. The *d* is epenthetic.

**Leesfield.**—Ecclesiastical district 2 miles SE. of Oldham, containing the town of Lees, from which it took its name. First theme is a modern plural of the Old English *leah*, pasture, of which the singular is *lee* or *lea*. Or it may be the same word as *lease*, the descendant of the Old English *læs*.

**Makerfield.**—*Makrefeld* appears to date from about the beginning of the fourteenth century. (See R., vol. xlv., date 1338.) It is the district stretching from Winwick to Wigan. Some antiquaries think it to be the word *Maserfeld* of Bede and the Saxon Chronicle, where King Oswald of Northumbria was slain fighting against King Penda of Mercia. First theme of Makerfield is the Gaelic word *machair*; of Maserfeld the Welsh *maes*. Both words mean a plain or field.

**Threlfall.**—A hamlet 8 miles NE. of Preston, in the township of Goosnargh, *Trelefeld* in Domesday Book. In R., vols. xlviii., xlix., it is spelt *Threlefel*, *Threlefal*, *Treuefal*. The first theme is personal, *Turolf* or *Thurwulf*. See O., p. 462. *Fel* represents *feld* or *field*.

**Salmonfields.**—A hamlet N. of Oldham. Early forms wanting. First theme may be the Scriptural name Solomon.

**Schofield Hall.**—A village in the township of Butterworth, 3 miles E. of Rochdale. First theme descriptive, and

referring to huts, sheds or booths. See the termination *scales*, *scoles* below.

**Whitefield.**—A village 4 miles SE. of Rochdale. First theme may be descriptive. Early personal names, however, *Wita*, *Hwita* occur in O., 310, 503.

**Whitefield.**—A modern place; urban district, 3 miles S. of Bury.

## FOLD

This is the Old English *fald*, a sheep-fold, an ox-stall. In place-names the word came to mean enclosure, or cluster of buildings forming an enclosure.

**Booth Fold.**—A hamlet 4 miles ESE. of Haslingden. First theme marks the place of the fold.

**Clough Fold.**—A hamlet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles ESE. of Haslingden. First theme marks the place of the fold.

**Dixon Fold.**—Railway station, 6 miles NW. of Manchester, on the way to Bolton-le-Moors. No early form known. First theme may be original owner's name.

**Hamer Fold.**—Ecclesiastical district 1 mile NE. of Rochdale. Early forms not known. First theme probably personal. *Hama*, *Haimo* and *Hamo* are given in O., pp. 278, 279, as Old English names.

**Higher Fold.**—Five miles NE. of Bolton-le-Moors. First theme descriptive of position.

**Wolstenholme Fold.**—A village 3 miles NW. of Rochdale. For many examples of the Old English name *Wulfstan*, see O., p. 519. *Holme* will be found below as a second theme.

**Woolfold.**—A village 1 mile NW. of Bury. Early forms not known. First theme perhaps personal.

**Fold**, or **Fowt** as it is generally pronounced locally, is a common designation in many parts, and whatever it may have represented when it was first used, now practically is identical with farmhouse or hamlet. The word in place-names is used as a subsidiary theme.

There are five or six such places in West Derby Hundred, mostly in the old parish of Leigh; about a dozen in Leyland Hundred; rather more than fifty in the Hundred of Salford, of which the majority are in the Old parishes of Bolton-le-Moors and Dean; about forty in the Hundred of Blackburn, and a stray one or two in the North of Lancashire.

### FORD, FORTH

The Old English *ford* denotes a way or passage through or over water. As a place-name termination the word is very common in England; also in Germany and the Netherlands in various forms.

**Bamford**.—A joint parish with Birtle, 3 miles W. of Rochdale. Appears as *Baunford*, 1282 (R., vol. xxxix.). First theme the Old English *beam* tree.

**Barrowford**.—An urban district 2 miles west of Colne. The first theme may be a river name as in Ireland; but also it may refer to a hill or mound which will mark the position of the ford (see *barrow* among the second themes above). Near Barrowford are Higher Ford and Lower Ford, on the same stream.

**Bedford**.—A village adjoining Leigh, on the East. It is *Bedeford* in 1296 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is a personal name, as in O., p. 85, *Beda*, and may mean a commander. See F., col. 321, for root *bod*.

**Blackford Bridge**.—A hamlet in Pilkington 2 miles S. of Bury. Early forms not known. The bridge is over the river Roch. The name may not be originally a Lancashire

one, but imported as a personal name from another county.

**Bradford.**—A district on the east side of Manchester. The word is *bradeford* in 1196 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is the Old English *brad*, broad.

**Carnforth.**—An urban district 7 miles N. of Lancaster. In Domesday Book it is spelt *Chreneforde*. In 1301 we find *Kerneford* (R., vol. xxxix.), the ordinary form during the Middle Ages. *Carneforth* (R., vol. x., p. 12) appears in the sixteenth century. The first theme is a river name. *Cerne* is an affluent of the Frome in Dorset; there are rivers *Crane* in Kent and Middlesex, *Crana* in Donegal. *Carnforth* lies in the west part of the valley of the *Keer*, which suggests the Celtic *Caor*. See K., p. 58.

**Ford.**—Forming a joint township with *Orrell*, 6 miles N. of Liverpool. The theme unqualified.

**Catforth**, a hamlet 6 miles NW. of Preston. The first theme is a personal name. See *Catto*, *Ceatta*, O., p. 126. The *cat*, like the *wolf* and the *bear*, though much more rarely, gave rise to personal names in the North. See the word *Köttr* in the Landnama, and various place-names in Scandinavia given by Rygh. For two such names in Zealand, see Madsen, p. 265.

**Middleford Green.**—A hamlet 1 mile SW. of Preston, in Penwortham. First theme of *Middleford* denotes position.

**Orford.**—A village 2 miles N. of Warrington. Early forms not known. There is a river *Ore* in Suffolk and another in Fife. Possibly the root may be the Celtic *Caor*; see K., p. 58, who gives examples in which the *c* is lost or changed to *h*. See also *Or*, K., p. 62.

**Rainford.**—An urban district 4 miles N. of St. Helens. In early Final Concords we have the forms *Reineford*,



1202, *Raynesford*, 1256, *Raynesford*, 1262 (R., vol. xxxix.); in later ones *Raynford*, 1446, *Raynsford*, 1503 (R., vol. l.). The first theme is a personal name. See O., pp. 396–8, for bithematic names, of which *Regin*, *Rein*, form a theme. The root is *Ragan*, counsel, which is a component part of many Germanic names. See F., col. 1221, W., p. 303. The first theme may also be a river name, as *Rance*, *Rhine*, *Regen*; see K., p. 109. An affluent of the stream is Randle Brook.

**Rufford.**—A parish 5 miles NE. of Ormskirk. In the Great Inquest, 1212, the word is *Ruchford* (R., vol. xlviii.); *Rufford* in a Final Concord of 1293 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Rughford* (R., vol. xxxi.) in the Subsidy Rolls of 1332. The first theme is the Old English word *ruh*, rough.

**Salford.**—A borough on the Irwell, opposite Manchester. The place occurs in Domesday Book with no variation in the spelling, and the variations which occur in mediæval works are unimportant, as, e.g., *Sauford*.

The first theme is of doubtful origin; for—

1st. It is a river name, to which Förstemann, in the river *Saale*, attributes a probable Celtic origin. See K., p. 60.

2nd. It may be a component of personal names; see Salesbury above.

3rd. It may be descriptive, from the Old English *salo*, dark-coloured, and referred to the colour of the water at the ford [as in Blackford].

4th. It may be derived, as Dr. Skeat supposes, from the Old English *sealh*, a willow, and mark the position of the ford.

Of these explanations I prefer the first.

**Scotforth.**—A parish 2 miles S. of Lancaster. It appears as *Scotzforde* in Domesday Book, *Scotford* in the Great Inquest, 1212, and afterwards (R., vol. xlviii.). The first

theme is a personal name (see O., p. 411), which F., col. 1309, considers to be tribal.

**Seaforth.**—A chapelry 5 miles N. of Liverpool. Early forms not known, and the name is probably modern, derived from its position on the sea coast.

**Shawforth.**—A village 4 miles N. of Rochdale. Early forms wanting. For the first theme see *Shaw* below.

**Stockport.**—A town 6 miles S. of Manchester, nominally a Cheshire town, on the Mersey. The earliest form of the word (1187) is *Stokeport* (L.P.C., p. 69), which is the form in R., vol. xlviii. Mediæval corruptions are *Stopport*, *Stopford*, *Stopforth* (see R., vols. xvi., i., xii., p. 93), so that the second theme is probably not *ford* at all but *port*, meaning a harbour, a town. The first theme means *log*, and perhaps implies a stockaded town.

**Stretford.**—A Parliamentary Division of Lancashire, 4 miles SW. of Manchester, on the river Mersey. It occurs in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), and is spelt Stratford in 1265 (R., vol. xlix.). The first theme is the Old English *stræt* and refers to the Roman road to Chester, which here crosses the Mersey.

**Trafford**, called Old Trafford, is a suburb of Manchester on the SW., in a bend of the river Irwell. It occurs in the Pipe Rolls and early Charters (L.P.C., p. 355), in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), and in a Final Concord of 1325 (R., vol. xvi.). In the Domesday Book for Cheshire, Trafford occurs as name of three places, spelt respectively *Trosford*, *Traford*, *Troford*. If we take the first of these as a clue, it suggests the Old Frisian *tros*, a slender trunk or bough of a tree. The same word *tros* is used in Old Norse for broken branches. In either acceptance it may denote a mark showing the position of the ford.

Professor Wyld understands it to be the Old English *trōh*, a trough.

### FURLONG

This is the Old English word *furlang*, the length of the furrow made by a ploughman before turning round. A definite measure of length in the old village communities, it became used also as a measure of *area*, possibly a square furlong. See the N.E.D.

**Bamfurlong.**—A railway station 3 miles SE. of Wigan. The first theme in this word suggests the vegetable *bean*, as *pease* is the first theme of the next word. The Old English word is *beān*. The influence of the Old Norse form, *baun*, may have prevented the normal growth of the English pronunciation of the first theme in the place-name.

**Pesfurlong.**—A manor 4 miles NE. of Warrington, in the township of Culcheth. *Pesefurlaing* occurs in an Assize Roll of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 117), *Peysporlonge* in a Final Concord of 1500 (R., vol. l.), *Pesseforlong* in a Roll of the close of the fifteenth century (R., vol. xii.). The first theme is the Old English *peose*, pease.

### GARTH

This is the Old Norse word *garthr*, meaning a courtyard and its premises, then a house in a town or village. It occurs occasionally in early documents, and is often used in modern place-names.

**Eggergarth.**—The name, now lost, of a manor which Mr. Farrer places in the parish of Lydiate (R., vol. xlviii.). It appears as *Egergard* 1277 (R., vol. xlvii.), and *Ekirgarth* in an Entry of 1380 (R., vol. l.). The first theme is a personal name, doubtless a familiar contraction of a

longer one. In a charter (E., p. 416), the Bishop *Aethelgar* calls himself *Egger*. *Egera* is a personal name in O., p. 224.

### GATE, YATE

The Old English *geat* denotes an opening in a wall or fence. This sense of the word may be accepted in most modern words such as Stanleygate. In most of the older compounds the sense road, street, way, seems more fitting. This sense corresponds with the Old Norse *gata*, which under the Danish form *gade* is used in the naming of streets. The word, however, does not seem to be in use to form place-names in Scandinavia. The termination *yate* occurs in Lydiate and the Four Yates. The Yorkshire termination seems to be uniformly *gate*. The dialect pronunciation of *gate* in Lancashire is *yate*.

**Cutgate.**—A village 1 mile W. of Rochdale. Early forms not known. First theme may be personal; a shortened form of *Cutbert* or *Cuthbert*, or other compound name of which there are several in O., p. 147.

**Four Yates.**—A hamlet 6 miles WSW. of Bolton-le-Moors in the urban district of Westhoughton. First theme the numeral doubtless. The place appears as Four Gates in the maps of the Ordnance Survey.

**Gallgate.**—A village 4 miles S. of Lancaster. No early forms known. The first theme seems to be the personal name *Gal*, which occurs as a first theme in O., p. 253.

**Lydgate.**—An ecclesiastical division 2 miles W. of Dobcross, in Saddleworth. This is the same word as the next, the *g* in gate being preserved by Scandinavian influence.

**Lydiate.**—A parish 4 miles SW. of Ormskirk. The Domesday Book form is *Leiate*. In the Great Inquest of

1212, *Lidiate* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Liddigate* and *Lidgyate* in later documents occur, and *Lydyate* in the Subsidy of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). There seems no reason for rejecting the ordinary opinion that this word is the Old English *hlid-geat*, a swing-gate.

**Moses Gate.**—A hamlet 2 miles SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. No early form known. The word is probably modern.

**Padgate.**—Ecclesiastical district 2 miles NE. of Warrington. The Padgate was the name of the Bolton road from Warrington, and at "Padgate Stocks" a church was built in 1838, when the district was formed and the name of the road given to the district. Pad is a north country word for path, and a *padgate* is a well-trodden road.

**Stanley Gate.**—A hamlet 3 miles SE. of Ormskirk. Named after the Earls of Derby, who owned the neighbouring Lathom estate until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

**Wingate.**—A hamlet in the urban district of West-houghton, 5 miles WSW. of Bolton-le-Moors. Now the ecclesiastical district *Wingates*. The place is *Wingates* in the Ordnance Survey, and, as well as Four Yates, is on the old Roman road from Manchester to Blackrod. No early form known. The name suggests *wind* for the first theme, as in the similar word *The Winnats*, in the Peak district.

## GILL

A deep, narrow glen with a stream flowing through it. The word is Scandinavian; Old Norse *gil*. What would be a *clough* in East Lancashire, would in the Lake district and North-east Lancashire be known as a *gill*.

**Low Gill.**—A hamlet lying under the Tatham Fells, E. of the river Hindburn. There is a Low Gill in West-

morland, on the borders of Yorkshire, a station on the L. and NW. railway. In both places the first theme is the Old English *hlæw*, a mound or hill.

**Damas Gill.**—Lies 5 miles SE. of Lancaster. The Gill stream flows into the river Wyre. It is *Dameresgil* in a charter given by Farrer (L.P.C., p. 421). In O., p. 162, there are many personal names beginning with *Dæg*, and among them *Dægmar*, the probable origin of *Damer*.

**Gill** is a subsidiary theme in Sparrow Gill, Scaleber Gill, and others.

### GORE, GER

This termination is from the Old English *gara*, a triangular or irregular piece of land, a projection. A piece of land which in the early village communities did not lend itself to be divided into regular strips.

**Cliviger.**—A parish and deep valley lying SE. of Burnley. The word appears as *Clivercher*, 1195 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Clyuaker* and *Clyuacher*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Clyvechir*, 1258 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Cliuacher* and *Clyuacher*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The seventeenth-century forms are *Cliviger*, 1650 (R., vol. i.), and *Clivicher*, 1656 (R., vol. xi.).

Some of these forms, especially those of 1246, seem to show an early confusion between the two Old English words *acer* and *gara*. The first theme is the Old English *clif*, cliff.

### GRAVE, GREAVE, GROVE

Under these terminations there lie, somewhat confused, two Old English words—*græf*, in the sense of trench, which in place-names would probably be a *boundary*; and *graf*, grove, with the by-form *græfa* (see Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Dict.), grove, thicket, brushwood.

**Bowgrave.**—A hamlet 1 mile SE. of Garstang. No

early form known. The first theme suggests *bū*, the Old English word for *dwelling*. The final theme may denote a boundary.

**Ramsgrave, Ramsgreave.**—A parish 3 miles N. of Blackburn. The first theme is the personal name *Ram* (see O., p. 395), the Old Norse, *hræfn*, a raven; Old English form of the name, *hraban*. The final theme probably denotes boundary trench.

**Firgrove.**—A village 1 mile E. of Rochdale. First theme the tree.

**Hollingrove.**—A village in Saddleworth 1 mile SE. of Dobcross. First theme the tree.

**Orgreave.**—A manor about 2 miles N. of Dalton-in-Furness. It appears in Domesday Book as *Ouregrīve*. Twelfth and early thirteenth century forms are *Oregrava* (L.P.C., p. 311), *Oresgrave*, *Oregrave*, *Houegrave*, 1235 (R., vols. xlix., xxxix.). The place-name seems now to be lost, but a map of Lancashire (1828) has the name *Hargreave Mill* near the supposed site. The first theme seems to be a Celtic river-name; see K., p. 58, under the word *Caor*.

**Wargrave.**—A hamlet 4 miles SE. of St. Helens. Early forms not known. First theme suggests the element *wær*, common in personal names. See O., p. 473. The second theme possibly denotes a boundary trench.

## GREEN

A place of public or common grassy land situated in or near a village. The word is generally a subsidiary theme to the name of the village.

The importance which the village greens possessed in mediæval times and the days of "Merry England" disappeared for the most part as the Enclosure Acts gradually swallowed them up. The names, however, still remain.

In West Derby Hundred there are at least 50 place-names which still carry the theme green; in Salford Hundred, 20; in Leyland Hundred, 17; in Blackburn Hundred, about 7; in Amounderness and Lonsdale, more than 35, and 7 in Lonsdale over the Sands.

### GROUND

This word is used as a subsidiary theme, equivalent apparently to *fold* or *farm*, in two parishes chiefly of Lonsdale North of the Sands—e.g. Sawley Ground, Rodger Ground in Hawkshead parish, Dixon Ground in Ulverston, Stevenson Ground, Carter Ground in Kirby Ireleth, and others.

### HALGH, ALL, HALL

The two first of these terminations are the nominative and dative cases of the Old English word *healgh*, of which the dative is *heale*. Of this word we read in B.-T.: "A word of doubtful meaning. Kemble translates it *hall*, probably originally a *stone* building. Leo takes it to be the same word as *ealh*," a residence, a temple. Dr. Sweet translates it *corner, hiding-place, bay, gulf*. The Stratmann-Bradley by *haugh, meadow*. The following quotation from a charter in the Old English texts of Dr. Sweet, p. 427, is interesting:—"In quoddam petrosum clivum et ex eo Baldwines *healh*, appellatur," and it seems to show that Kemble's *stone hall* is a residence in a secure situation on a rocky rising ground.

The third of the above terminations is derived from the Old English *heall*, a hall, and is mostly used as a subsidiary theme, as in Ordsall Hall, Ardwick Hall, and the like.

**Hale.**—A township 6 miles S. of Prescott. Early forms are *Hales*, 1094, 1176; *Hale*, 1201 (L.P.C.). The latter is



the form in the following centuries. The plural form, *Hales*, is from *halas*, the plural of the word *healgh*.

**Haugh.**—A village in the township of Butterworth, 4 miles ESE. of Rochdale. This is the termination theme unqualified.

**Haulgh.**—A village 1 mile SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. The termination theme unqualified.

**Broadhalgh.**—A village 1½ mile SW. of Rochdale. The first theme is descriptive probably. There are no early forms.

**Catterall.**—A parish 2 miles S. of Garstang. The Domesday form is *Catrehala*. In Final Concords: *Caturhale*, 1293; *Caterhale*, 1301 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Catteral* (R., vol. 1.) is an entry of 1497, and the modern form with two *l*'s is the usual one in the seventeenth century. The first theme is a personal name, an extended form of *Cat*, which appears in Kettering. Low German mediæval forms are *Catte*, *Cath*, *Kette*. See W., p. 210.

**Crumpsall.**—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles NE. of Manchester. The word is *Curmisale*, 1282 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Curmeshale*, 1444 (R., vol. 1.), *Cormesall*, 1500 (R., vol. 1.), *Cromsall*, 1620 (R., vol. xlii.), and *Crompsail*, 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme is a personal name, *Krumr*, which is a nickname in the Landnama (II., 4, 6). Low German mediæval names are *Crum*, *Crom* (W., p. 223). *Krummi* is a pet name of the Raven in Iceland and the North, apparently on account of his crooked beak. Cf. *Crompton*, *Crimbles*, below.

**Dunkenhalgh.**—Four miles NE. of Blackburn, in Clayton-le-Moors. First theme probably the dialect word *Dunkin*, meaning wet and dreary—descriptive of the ground. See Skeat's Etymological Dictionary, under the word *Dank*, and Professor Wright's Dialect Dictionary.

**Ellel, Ellale.**—A parish 4 miles S. of Lancaster. In Domesday it is spelt *Ellhale*, and *Elhale* in a charter of 1156 (L.P.C., p. 392). A century later (1254) it is *Ellale* (R., vol. xxxix.), then *Ellal*, *Ellyl*, *Ellell* (R., vols. l., xii., i.). The first theme is personal (see O., p. 226). *Ella* is a Northumbrian king in the mythical saga of Ragnar Lodbrok. *Aella* is a name in the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 157. The root of the name is doubtful. See Mu., p. 45; F., col. 79.

**Fernyhalgh.**—Name of *house* or houses in Broughton, 4 miles N. of Preston. First theme descriptive. Name probably modern.

**Greenhalgh**, a joint parish with Thistleton, 3 miles NW. of Kirkham, is the *Grenehof* of Domesday. The various forms taken by this word are *Grenhole*, *Grenol*, *Grenhull*, *Grenoll*, *Grenolf* (1332). *Greenhalghe* (1600), *Greenall* (1602), *Greenow* (1650), are later ones. The first theme descriptive.

**Halsall.**—A parish 3 miles W. of Ormskirk. In Domesday it is *Heleshale*, and perhaps *Herleshala*. *Halsale* and *Haleshale* are the usual forms in the following centuries (R., vols. xxxviii., xxxix., xlix.). The first theme is a personal name, *Hale*, as in *Halmund*, O., 278. The root, according to F., col. 738, is connected with the Old English *hæle*, a hero.

**Hothersall.**—A parish 7 miles NE. of Preston, in the valley of the Ribble. In a Pipe Roll of King John it appears as *Hudereshal* (L.P.C., p. 127), *Udereshale* in an entry of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Hodersale* at the end of the century (R., vol. xlviii.). *Hothersall* is found in 1460 (R., vol. l.). The first theme is a personal one, *Ohthere* (see O., p. 365), found in King Alfred's *Orosius*, p. 19. The common Norse form is *Ottarr*, the roots of which are *uht*, dawn, and *here*, a host. But see also F., col. 195.

**Kersal.**—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles NW. of Manchester. *Kereshala* is mentioned in a charter of King Stephen, and *Kershal* in a Pipe Roll of King John (L.P.C., pp. 326, 115). The first theme, being compounded in place-names with *ley*, *shaw*, *hall*, suggests a personal name, and points to the Low German, *Keer* and *Kier*. Searle, in O., p. 134, gives an English name, *Ceorra*. The Irish *Ciar* means dark brown, and the Gaelic *Ciarach*, "a swarthy person of either sex."

**Nuttall.**—A hamlet 3 miles N. of Bury, on the Irwell. Early forms given in V.C.H., vol. v., p. 146, are *Noteho*, 1256, *Notehogh*, 1332, *Nuttall*, 1408. The first theme is the Old English *hnutu*, a nut. The second theme is doubtfully *halgh*. It may be *hóh*, a heel or hough.

**Ordsall.**—An area now included in Manchester, on the SW. *Ordeshala* is in a Pipe Roll of Henry II. (L.P.C., p. 36). Variants are *Wurdeshal*, 1226 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Hordesale*, 1302 (R., vol. xlv., p. 163), *Ordsall*, 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme is personal. *Ord* is a very common theme in English names (see O., pp. 367-70). The Scandinavian equivalent name is *Oddr* and *Oddi*. The word means a sword point. F., col. 1179, for root *orta*.

**Redvales.**—An old manor in the south of the parish of Bury. Earliest form is *Rediveshale*, 1185 (L.P.C., p. 55), and a century later, in a Final Concord, *Redyval* (R., vol. xxxix.). The middle syllable of the earliest form suggests the Old English *efes*, the border of a forest, or brow of a hill, and the first syllable, *read*, red, as in the adjacent Radcliffe.

**Ridehalgh.**—A lost place-name from near Preston. Early forms wanting. First theme the Old English *wrid*, a clump of hazels or similar plants growing out of one root.

**Rossall.**—A manor near the estuary of the river Wyre, SW. of the modern town of *Fleetwood*. It is called *Rushale* in Domesday. Thirteenth-century forms are *Roshale*, *Roshal* (R., vols. xxxix., xlvii.). *Rossall* appears in 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme, *Ros*, is a personal name. See O., p. 404, also F., col. 1282, for the root, which is perhaps *hros*, horse.

(For the words Becconsall, Hackensall, Preesall, which end in *all*, see the termination *howe* below.)

**Steinall.**—A village on the eastern bank of the estuary of the Wyre, 4 miles N. of Poulton-le-Fylde. In an early Pipe Roll (1176) it is given as *Steinola*, and soon after, 1200, *Stanhól* (L.P.C.). In the volume of Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.) we find *Stanhull*, *Stainhol*, *Steynholf*, 1249; *Staynolf* in the Subsidy Roll, 1327 (R., vol. xxxi.), and *Staynoll* in a Final Concord of 1443 (R., vol. l.). In the seventeenth century we find *Stanoe*, *Stanall*, *Staynoll*. The first theme is the common Old English theme *Stan* (see O., p. 429), influenced by the Old Norse form *Steinn*.

## HAM

This termination may arise from more than one Old English word. Most frequently it is from the word *hām*, house, dwelling. B.-T. quotes from Kemble:—"The Latin word which appears most nearly to translate it is *vicus*, and it seems to be identical in form with the Greek *kōmē*. In this sense it is the general assemblage of the dwellings in each particular district, to which the arable land and pasture of the community were appurtenant." Whenever we can assure ourselves that the word is long, we may be certain that the name implies such a village or community.

The same termination arises also from *hamm*, an enclosure, and from *hamm*, the inner part of the knee.

"Frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water." See B.-T., under word *ham*, *hom*, *hamm*.

**Abram, Aburgham.**—An urban district 4 miles S. of Wigan. Early form is *Adburgham*, 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.), in which the first theme is personal (see O., p. 178). The place-name in its development from *Eadburgham* passed through the form *Abraham* to *Abram*.

**Aldingham.**—A parish 6 miles S. of Ulverston, which appears under this form in Domesday Book. The first theme is a patronymic from *Ealda*, *Alda*. *Eald* is the first component of a large number of bithematic names in O., pp. 195–202. In Old Norse *Gamli* (the old one) is similarly used as a proper name.

**Altham.**—A parish 4 miles W. of Burnley. Early spelling is *Alvetham*, 1308 (R., vol. xlv.), *Altham* occurs in a Final Concord of 1383 (R., vol. l.). The first theme is the bithematic personal name *Aelfweard* (see O., p. 25), where degraded forms of the word, *Alwold*, *Eluolt*, are given.

**Bispham.**—Joint parish with Norbreck in the Fylde, 4 miles N. of Blackpool. Domesday Book writes it *Biscopham*. The "Capella de Biscopham" is mentioned in a charter of 1147, and the "Ecclesia de Biscopham" in one of 1155 (L.P.C., pp. 283, 284). *Bispham* is the form in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is the Old English *biscop*, a bishop.

**Bispham.**—A parish in the old parish of Croston, 5 miles NE. of Ormskirk. First theme as in the preceding. *Biscop* is also a personal name. See O., p. 108.

**Cheetham.**—A district forming part of Manchester on the north. Early form, *Chetham* (R., vol. xxxix.). In a clergy list of 1541, the spelling is *Chetam* (R., vol. xxxiii.). This is followed by *Cheetam* (R., vol. xlii.), and *Cheetham*

appears about the middle of the seventeenth century (R., vol. i.). The first theme is the personal name *Ceatta* (O., p. 126). The Low German mediæval forms given by W., pp. 212, 408, are *kete*, *tjet*, *kette*.

**Cockerham.**—A parish 7 miles S. of Lancaster. The spelling in Domesday Book is *Cocreham*, and later forms are *Kokerheim*, 1206, and *Cokerheim*, 1207 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Cokerham*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is the name of the river which flows through the parish. There is a Cocker in Cumberland, a river Cock in Yorkshire, and a Kocher tributary to the Neckar in SW. Germany; and the river name is probably Celtic. See *Caoch*, in K., p. 58.

It is interesting to notice the Scandinavian influence in the spellings of ham in 1206 and 1207.

**Cottam.**—A hamlet 3 miles NW. of Preston. The spelling *Cotham* is unsound, as the word is probably a dative plural of the Old English *cot*. No early forms known.

**Downham.**—A township 3 miles NE. of Clitheroe. Forms of the word dating from the thirteenth century are *Dunhum* (1242) (R., vol. xlviii.), *Dunham* (1247), *Dunum* (1247), *Dunnum* (1262), *Donum* (1276), *Dounom* (1285) (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.). In the fourteenth century we have *Dounom*, *Dounum* (1332) (R., vol. xxxi.). In the fifteenth *Dounum* (1422) (R., vol. l.); in the sixteenth *Dounehame* (1600) (R., vol. xii.), and in the seventeenth *Dounham* (1650) (R., vol. i.). As in the last word, the spelling with *ham* has been a development in the wrong direction, as the word is a dative plural of *dūn*, a hill, *dunum* meaning "at the hills."

**Gressingham.**—A parish 8 miles NE. of Lancaster. In the Domesday Book it is *Ghersinctune*. *Gersingham* in a Pipe Roll of K. John (L.P.C., p. 178), *Gersingham*

(R., vols. xxxi., xxxix.), *Gressynham* (1413) (R. vol. 1.), *Gressinghame* (1600) (R., vol. xii.). The D.B. ending, *tune*, is early replaced by *ham*, and does not reappear.

Searle, in O., p. 256, gives several bithematic names of which *ger* is the first theme. A shortened familiar form of some one of these has been *gers*, of which *Gersing* is a patronymic. See Kemble's "Anglo Saxons," De Gray Birch's edition, vol. i., Appendix on The Mark, p. 464. The form *Gerse* is given in the Low German mediæval names; W., p. 125, also the patronymic *Geersinga*. See *Grassendale* above.

**Habergham Eaves.**—A parish adjoining Burnley on the West. *Habringham* occurs in a document of the year 1241, and *Habricham*, *Habercham* are later forms (R., vol. xlviii.). *Habryngham* is in an entry of 1406 (R., vol. 1.). The combination *Habergham Eaves* is found near the close of the sixteenth century (R., vol. ii., p. 101). The first theme is a personal name; *hathuburg* is a name in the Liber Vitæ (see S., p. 154, and also O., p. 287). Eaves is from the Old English word *efes*, meaning probably the border of the forest.

**Heysham.**—An urban district 5 miles W. of Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay. In Domesday Book the word is *Hessam*. In a charter of the eleventh century it is *Heseym* (L.P.C., p. 290). Other forms from the same volume are *Hessem*, *Hessein*, *Hesham*, *Hesheim*. These forms, especially the Norse *heim*, *eym*, seem to show that a letter *h* has disappeared from the Domesday Book spelling. The forms next in chronological order are *Hesaim*, *Hescam* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Hesham* (R., vol. xxxi.). In the seventeenth century *Hesham*, *Heisham*, and *Heysham* are all found. The first theme, *Hesse*, is personal, a German name which the Low Germans brought in, and it appears in W., p. 160. See also F., col. 786. If the forms with

one *s* be considered to preponderate over those with two, as in Domesday Book, the personal origin of the word will be *hese* or *hase*, as in *Haslingden*.

**Higham Booth.**—A village 2 miles NE. of Padiham. Early forms not known. First theme probably the personal name *Higham*, which, according to Bardsley (Dictionary of Surnames), originated from *Hegham*.

**Irlam.**—An urban district on the Irwell, 8 miles SW. of Manchester. In an entry of 1448 (R., vol. l.) the word is spelt *Irwilham*. In 1600 (R., vol. xii.) we find *Irlome*. *Erlam* and *Irlam* are the usual forms at the beginning of the seventeenth century (R., vol. xlii.). The first theme is the river name.

**Irlams o' th' Height.**—A village 3 miles NW. of Manchester. See preceding word.

**Kirkham.**—A market town 9 miles NW. of Preston. Spelt *Chicheham* in Domesday Book. *Chercheham*, *Ecclesiam de Kyrkham*, *Kircheham*, appear in charters of King William II. (L.P.C., pp. 270, 290). The first theme is the Old Norse *Kirkja*, a church.

**Newsham.** See under termination *House*.

**Oldham.**—A borough 6 miles NE. of Manchester. Early forms of the word are *Aldholm*, *Aldhulm* (R., vols. xlviii., xlix.). In the fourteenth century we find *Oldum*, *Oldom* (R., vols. xxxi., xxxix.), which were the usual forms until after the Reformation. *Oldham* and *Ouldham* appear at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The first theme is the personal name *Alda*, which occurs in the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 156. In O., p. 195, we have the form *ealda*. The second theme is evidently *holme*, not *ham*.

**Padiham.**—An urban district 3 miles W. of Burnley. It occurs in an Inquest of 1258, and in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vols. xlviii., xxxi.). *Padeham* is found in an entry of



1407. The first theme appears to be an Old English personal name. See *pada*, in O., p. 385. *Peada* and *Padda* both occur in Bede's History. See S., pp. 140, 143. For the root *badu*, fight, see F., col. 224.

**Penwortham.**—A parish 2 miles SW. of Preston. The Domesday form of the word is *Peneverdunt*. The forms succeeding are various (see L.P.C.), among which are *Penuertham*, *Penuerdham*. *Penwrtham*, 1204, is in a Final Concord, and *Penwortham* a form in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vols. xxxix., xxxi.).

*Penworth* is a complete place-name, and *ham* seems to have been added to mark the semi-enclosure of the Hall by the river *Ribble*.

*Pen* is the first theme and familiar form of some bithe-matic personal name as *Penwald*, of which O. gives at least three, on p. 387. It came, no doubt, in the Low German invasions. W., pp. 287, 290, gives *Pene*, *Penne*, *Pinne*, *Pyn*. For discussion on the root, consult F., col. 257.

**Tatham.**—A parish in the valley of the Wenning, a contributory of the Lune, 10 miles NE. of Lancaster. It is the *Tathaim* of Domesday Book and of the Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.), the *Tatham* of a charter of Richard I. (L.P.C.) 1199. Early variants are *Taitham*, *Tateham* (R., vol. xlix.). *Tatham* occurs in a Final Concord of 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is personal. See *Tata*, *Tate*, in O., pp. 440, 441. *Teitr* is a man's name in the Land-nama and list of Icelandic Bishops.

**Thornham.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Middleton. It occurs in the Assize Rolls under the forms *Thornam*, *Tornham*, *Thornham* (R., vol. xlvii.). The first theme is probably personal, the Old Norse woman's name, *Thorunn* (see C.V., p. 743). It appears in Norwegian place-names, and so may be suspected in the northern parts of England, along with other Old Norse names.

**Thurnham.**—A parish 5 miles S. of Lancaster. It is *Tiernum* in Domesday Book. In the Pipe Rolls is the form *Turneham*, p. 253; also in an early charter of 1190 (L.P.C.). The later forms from the Great Inquest to the middle of the fifteenth century end in *um* chiefly, and *om*: *Thurnum*, *Thirnum*, *Thirnom* (R., vols. xlvihi., xxxi., l.). In the seventeenth-century forms *ham* dominates: *Thurnham*, *Thirnham*, *Thernham* (R., vol. x.). The word appears to be a dative plural, *thyrnum*, of the Old English *thyrne*, a thorn bush, or of the Old Norse *thyrnir*, describing the place as "at the thorn bushes."

**Whittingham.**—A parish 5 miles NE. of Preston. The Domesday Book form is *Witingheham*. In a Pipe Roll of K. John it is *Whittingham* (L.P.C., p. 115). Later thirteenth century forms are *Quitinghaym*, *Hwytingham*, *Wytingham*, *Whitynham* (R., vol. xlvihi.). Whittingham occurs in a Final Concord of 1508 (R., vol. l.). The first theme is a patronymic of the Old English personal name *Hwita*, white (O., p. 310). See F., col. 939.

## HEAD

The Old English *heafod*, Old Norse *höfud*, head; is used to denote a promontory, the source of a stream, or the upper part of a field.

**Cadishead.**—A village 7 miles NE. of Warrington, on the Manchester road. Early thirteenth-century forms of the word are *Cadewalisset* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Cadwalesate* (R., vol. xlvihi.), *Cadewallisete*, *Cadewallessiete*, and at the end of the century *Cadeuclheved* (R., vol. xlvihi., p. 301). In 1619 we find *Cadowshed* (R., vol. xlii.), in 1652 *Caddiswallhead*, otherwise *Cadeshead* (R., vol. xi.). The first theme is apparently a Celtic personal name, for Bede speaks of a "*Cœdualla rex bretonum*" (see S., p. 137). The second theme is not *head*, but the Old English (*ge*)*set*,

Old Norse *sætr*, *setr*, a seat, a dwelling. The early appearance (1297) of the termination *head* is remarkable. It originated perhaps in the position of Cadishead at the SW. corner of Chatmoss, in the angle formed by the meeting of the Glazebrook with the Mersey.

**Conishead.**—The old priory stood near the sea, about 3 miles to the SE. of Ulverston. The twelfth century forms of the word (L.P.C.) are *Cuningesheved*, *Conyngeshevede*, *Cuningeshof*, *Cuninggesh*, *Conegesh* (L.P.C., pp. 356 and ff.). Later forms are *Conyshead*, 1600, *Connishead*, 1652 (R., vols. xii., ix.). The earliest forms show the first theme to be the genitive case of a patronymic. The base is *Cuna*, a personal name in the *Liber Vitæ* (S., p. 163, and O., p. 146). For the root *cuni*, race, see F., col. 378; and for the Low German form *cone*, W., p. 220.

**Fearnhead.**—A hamlet 2 miles NE. of Warrington. *Fernyhed* is of the date 1467 (R., vol. 1.), *Fearnehead* of 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The variant *Fearneshed* is of 1650 (R., vol. i.). The first theme is the adjective formed from *fern*.

**Hartshead.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Ashton-under-Lyne. No early records known. The first theme may either be the known animal or a personal name. See *Hartbarrow* above.

**Hawkshead.**—A market town in the Hundred of Lonsdale North of the Sands, 29 miles NW. of Lancaster. It appears as *Houkesete* in a charter of about 1200 (L.P.C., p. 362). The termination *head* is found as early as the fourteenth century, and in a document of the Furness Coucher, p. 659, of the Chetham Society's edition, the forms *Haukesset* and *Haukesheved* occur together. The first theme is the personal name *Hauk*, a common Scandinavian name meaning *hawk*. O. gives no examples of the use of *Hafoc*, either as full name or first theme; there is

an example of it as second theme on p. 266. The second theme of Hawkshead was originally the Old English (*ge*)*set*, a seat or dwelling; Old Norse *sætr*, *setr*. The change into *head* may have originated in the position of the town at the head of Esthwaite Water.

**Henheads.**—A village 2 miles N. of Haslingden. No early records known. The first theme is a personal name, which probably, like the German Hans, originated in the Biblical Johannes. See W., p. 158, under the word *Henne*.

**Lamberhead Green.**—A village 2 miles WSW. of Wigan. No early records known. The first theme of *Lamberhead* may be doubtfully referred to *Lambert*. See O., p. 323.

**Ravenhead.**—Ecclesiastical district and a part of St. Helens, on the south-west. No early records known. First theme probably a personal name.

**Shireshead.**—A village 4 miles N. of Garstang. No early forms known. First theme, the Old English *scir*, in the sense of division or boundary. This point may have represented the northern boundary of the ancient constableness of Garstang.

**Swainshead.**—A manor 7 miles NE. of Garstang. It is the *Suenesat* of Domesday Book. In modern maps both forms, *Swainshead* and *Swansett*, are given. The first theme is the old personal name Swain, Old Norse *sveinn*, Old English *swegen*, swain (see O., p. 436). The second theme the Old Norse *sætr* or *setr*.

**Waterhead.**—At the N. end of Coniston Water. The first theme descriptive of position.

**Westhead.**—A hamlet 2 miles E. of Ormskirk. In the Foundation Charter of Burscough Priory (L.P.C., p. 349), the word is *Westhefd*, and in a Final Concord of 1436 *Westhed* (R., vol. 1.). *Westhead* occurs in 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme probably indicates position. From

Lathom House, the chief residence in the neighbourhood, Westhead and Scarth Hill would mark the rise towards the west, as Ashurst's Beacon the elevation towards the east.

**Thwaithead.**—A hamlet in the parish of Coulton, 4 miles NW. of Lake Side. Possibly refers to the adjacent *Graythwaite*, and denotes the limiting point of the thwaite.

## HEATH

The Old English *hæth*. An open tract of waste or uncultivated land, usually covered with low herbage or dwarf shrubs. Synonymous nearly with common.

**Heath Charnock, and Charnock Richard.** Two parishes on the south side of Chorley. The earliest forms of the word *Charnock* are *Chernoch*, *Chernoc*, 1193 (L.P.C., pp. 78, 378); *Schernoc*, 1242, *Hetchernoke* and *Chernok Ricard*, 1288 (R., vol. xlviii., pp. 150, 270). *Heath Charnock* is called *Estcherinok* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 160), and *Chernock Gogard* (R., vol. xlix., p. 187) in the Lancashire Assize Rolls.

The word *Charnock* is a *k* diminutive (O., p. xxiii.) of a personal name, of which, however, O. gives no examples. Förstemann gives *Kerne* as a Germanic personal name, though in doubt as to the etymological origin of it. See cols. 365, 574, 630; also the name *Cherno*. The Berkshire *Charney*, the Wiltshire *Charnham*, and the Leicestershire *Charnwood*, contain probably the same personal name as *Charnock* (Kerne), but there is no conclusive evidence of the existence of the name in this country.

**Thatto Heath.**—Two miles NE. of Prescott. No early records of the name. From a note, however, in V.C.H., vol. iii., p. 358, we learn that in a mediæval boundary list it was called *Thetwall*. Baines in his History of Lancashire, vol. iii., p. 709, describes the place as a "wild common, on which the poor have free pasture for their

cattle." This suggests that the two parts of the name *Thetwall* may be the Old Norse *theod*, people, and *vollr*, wall, field: "the people's field," a sufficiently accurate designation, according to Baines, even if the etymology be faulty.

The word **Heath** is used as a subsidiary theme: e.g., Sutton Heath, Bold Heath, Broad Heath, Graystone Heath.

## HEY, HAY

These terminations appear to be somewhat confused with one another: the first had its origin in the Old English *hege*, a hedge, the last in Old English *haga*, an enclosure, which corresponds to the Old Norse *hagi*, a pasture.

**Haigh.**—A parish 2 miles N. of Wigan. The spelling in an early Pipe Roll (1193) is *Hage* (L.P.C., p. 78). In an Assize Roll of 1278 (R., vol. xlvii.) *Haugh*; in a Final Concord of 1298 (R., vol. xxxix.) *Hagh*, and in the Subsidy Roll, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.) *Haghe*. *Haigh* appears in 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The word is the Old English *haga*, an enclosed field, a pasture, then a homestead.

**Hay Chapel.**—A village 2 miles E. of Oldham. Early forms not known.

**Harpurhey.**—A district 2 miles NE. of Manchester, now included in the city. Early forms not known. First theme evidently a mediæval personal name arising from a profession.

**Stodday.**—A hamlet 2 miles SW. of Lancaster. In the Lancashire Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.) are the forms *Stodaye*, *Stodehahe* (1252), *Stodath* (1260), *Stodagh*, *Stodehagh* (1307). In a Final Concord of 1301, *Stodhagh* (R., vol. xxxix.), and in one of 1427 *Stoday* (R., vol. 1.). The first theme is the Old English *stōd*, a stud.

**Hey** is often used as a subsidiary theme, especially in naming fields; as Hackins Hey, Hollow Ditch Hey.

### HILL, ELL, HULL, LE

This is the Old English *hyll*, a hill. Not infrequently it appears in place-names in the abraded and modified form *-le*; on the other hand, the *l* or *el* diminutive is occasionally changed into *hull* or *hill*.

**Aspull.**—An urban district 3 miles NE. of Wigan. Old forms of the word are *Aspul* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Asphull*, *Aspull*. The first theme is the *aspen* tree. Old English *aspe*. A similar combination occurs in the name of an Icelandic farm, *Espihöll*.

**Bartle.**—A village in the parish of Wood-Plumpton. Occurs as *Bartayl* in an entry of 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is the female name *Berhta*. See O., p. 104.

**Buersill.**—A village in Castleton 2 miles S. of Rochdale. No early forms known, though there must be some, as the place was Church property before the Reformation. The first theme may be *Bugered* or *Buered*, which names are found in O., p. 119.

**Birtle.**—A joint township with Bamford, 3 miles NE. of Bury. Mr. Farrer (see R., vol. xlviii., p. 61) regards the word as a modern form of *Birchhill*. The first theme is the Old English *beorc*, a birch tree; or its Old Norse equivalent, *birki*, a collective noun.

**Brindle.**—A parish 6 miles SE. of Preston. The thirteenth-century forms of the word are *Burnul* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Brimhill* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Burnhull* (R., vol. xlvii.). In the next two centuries *Burnehull*, and, rarely, *Burnehill* (R., vol. xxxi.). In the sixteenth, *Brinhill*, *Brynhull* (R., vol. xxxiii.), and finally *Bryndle* in 1600, and *Brindle* in

1628 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme seems to be the Old English word *burn*. The brook which gives rise to the name takes its origin near the village and flowing SE. becomes the Lostock. The *d* in Brindle is epenthetic.

**Coppull.**—A parish 5 miles NW. of Wigan. *Cophill* occurs in a Pipe Roll of K. John (L.P.C.). *Cophull*, *Copul*, *Copp hul* (R., vol. xlviii.), are thirteenth-century forms. *Cophull* is the general form for the next century, and *Coppull* appears towards the end of it (R., vol. 1., p. 28). The first theme is the Old English *Copp*, the top or summit of a hill, but is perhaps used here in the dialect meaning of a ridge, which is applicable to the "lie" of the country.

**Cowhill Fold.**—A hamlet in the township of Rishton 3 miles ENE. of Blackburn. In an Inquest of 1256 it is spelt Kuhul (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme thus appears to be the Old English *cū*.

**Cowhill.**—A village in Chadderton 2 miles NW. of Oldham. No early records, and the name may be assumed to be the same as in the preceding.

**Cowley Hill.**—A suburb of St. Helens. Cowley was the name of the family to which the place belonged. Their earlier spelling was *Colley* (V.C.H., iii., 372). This personal name, if not a nickname from Nicholas, probably springs from another nickname, the Norse *kollr*, a summit, a head.

**Daisy Hill.**—A village 5 miles SW. of Bolton-le-Moors. No records known earlier than the time of the Civil War, so that the name probably explains itself.

**Eccleshill.**—A parish 3 miles S. of Blackburn. Forms of the word from the thirteenth century are *Eccleshull*, *Eclishull*, *Eckeleshulle* (R., vol. xlvii.). It is natural to suppose that words beginning with *Eccles*, in places where Celtic church influence was strong in Old English times,



come from *ecclesia*. But it is difficult to accept this origin in places where there is no record of an early Church, and there is none such in the above, where probably an old personal name lurks, such as *Ecgweald*. *Ecci* and *Ecca*, found in the *Liber Vitæ*, if used with the diminutive *l*, would suggest the origin. See W. for *eke*, *ekele*, *ecka*, *ecke*, p. 86.

**Edge Hill.**—A low ridge on the SE. side of Liverpool. First theme, the Old English *ecg*, edge, either referring to the ridge, or perhaps with the meaning of boundary.

**Green Hill.**—A hamlet 3 miles SE. of Rochdale. No early records; perhaps the first theme is descriptive.

**Hooley Hill.**—A village in the division of Audenshaw, 2 miles SSW. of Ashton-under-Lyne. No early forms. The first theme of *Hooley* is the Old English *hóh*, heel, which in place-names Kemble describes as a point of land formed like a heel or boot, stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea.

**Ighten-hill.**—A parish 3 miles NW. of Burnley on the river Calder. Early forms given in the V.C.H. are *Hightenhull* (1238), *Ightenhill* (1242), *Hucnhull* (1258), *Ichten hill* (1296). The first theme is personal, but there is doubt whether it is *Wiht*, *Uht*, or *Huc*. The *n* will arise from the genitive of a supposed weak form.

**Knotshill.**—Three miles NE. of Ashton-under-Lyne. The first theme may be personal. The name *Cnut* is given several times in O., p. 138. But the *s* may be a later growth, and the *Knot* be the dialect word *knott* used in the North of England, explained by Professor Wright as a rocky, peaked eminence, a projection in a mountainside. *Knöttr* is a ball in Old Norse.

**Orrell.**—An urban district 3 miles W. of Wigan. Early Pipe Rolls of K. John (L.P.C.) spell the word *Horhill*,

*Horhull*, *Orhille*, and in the Great Inquest (R., vol. xlviii.) it is *Horul*. A Final Concord in 1292 has *Orhul* (R., vol. xxxix.), after which the forms contain no *h*. *Orel* is the common spelling in the fourteenth century, and *Orrell* is given of the date 1600 (R., vol. xii.). *Hor* is probably a personal name; *Horling* and *Horulf* are given in O., p. 301. Kemble gives *Horingas* as an inferred mark, and W., p. 173, *Hore*, *Hora*, *Horinga*. F., col. 865, connects *Hore*, *Horing*, with the root *hor*, in the sense of *obey*. There is an Orrell 4 miles N. of Liverpool.

**Pendle Hill.**—A mountain ridge 3 miles E. of Clitheroe. The three syllables of this combination all separately mean *hill*. *Pen* is the Welsh for hill-summit; *le* represents Old English *hyll* or *hull*; as also does *Hill*. The *d* is epenthetic.

**Pexhill.**—In the township of Cronton 3 miles N. of Widnes. First theme a personal name. Possibly *Pega*, a name in the Liber Vitæ (S., p. 163). Or *pecht*, the first part of several bithematic names (O., p. 387), the race name *Pict*.

**Rainhill.**—A parish 9 miles E. of Liverpool. Early forms are *Reynhull* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Raynhill* (R., vol. xlv.), *Raynhill* (R., vol. l.). The first theme is a personal name; *Reyn*, *Rein*, *Regen*, are components of several bithematic names in O., pp. 396–398. The root is *Ragan* counsel for which see F., col. 1221.

**Scarth Hill.**—A low hill SE. of Ormskirk. The word *scarth* is used generally as descriptive of a low-lying ground, or a pass in a hilly district. Scarf Gap is the pass from Ennerdale to Buttermere in Cumberland. *Scarthi* is a not infrequent Old Danish name, being originally a nickname. See *Scarisbrick* above.

**Smithills.**—A village 2 miles NW. of Bolton-le-Moors,

*Smythehill* (R., vol. 1.). The first theme is probably the Old English *smethe*, smooth, as in *Smithdown*.

**Wardle.**—An urban district 3 miles N. of Rochdale. *Wardhill* occurs in a Pipe Roll of Henry III. (R., vol. xlix., p. 255), and later spellings of the century are *Warthull*, *Wordhull*, *Wordehull* (R., vols. xxxix., xlvii., xlix.). The first theme is the Old English *weard*, watchman.

**Whittle-le-Woods.**—A parish in Leyland 2 miles N. of Chorley. In early charters we find *Whithhull*, *Witul*, *Whytehyll* (L.P.C.), and in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.), *Whithull*, *Wythull*. *Whithull in bosco* occurs in the Subsidy Roll of 1332, and *Whithull in the Wodes* (R., vol. 1.) in a Final Concord of 1381. *Whittle* appears in 1468 (R., vol. 1.). The first theme is the Old English *hwit*, white.

**Whittle**—that is, **Welsh Whittle**—is a parish 3 miles S. of Chorley. A form *Quitul* occurs in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlix., p. 201), and *Quitehalhe*, 1292 (R., vol. xlviii.), in an Inquest. In the Subsidy Roll we find *Whithull* *Waleys* (R., vol. xxxi.), and in a writ of 1418 (R., vol. 1.), *Whalswhetyll*. The word *Welsh* may represent the personal name of some former resident or owner. *Ualch*, the root being *Wealh*, a foreigner, occurs in the Liber Vitæ (S., p. 158). For Whittle, see the preceding word. There is also a hamlet **Whittle**, 2 miles NW. of Middleton.

**Windle.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Prescott, and adjoining St. Helens. In early Pipe Rolls the word is *Windhull*, *Windhill* (L.P.C.), and Assize Rolls variants are *Windul*, *Wayndel* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.). *Wyndehull* is found in 1516 (R., vol. xii., p. 34), *Windill* in 1538 (R., vol. xxxiii.), and *Windle* in 1650 (R., vol. i.).

If the *d* is epenthetic, as in *Brindle*, the first theme

is the personal name *Wine*, a common name, uncompounded and in compounds (see O., pp. 499, 500). But if the *d* is an integral part of the word, which seems probable, as the earliest forms contain it, the first theme is the Old English *wind*, which is geographically suited to the lie of the place. *Wind* also occurs in Germanic personal names from other sources (see F., col. 1617; W., p. 443).

**Withnell.**—An urban district 5 miles SW. of Blackburn. In an early charter the word is *Withinhull* (L.P.C., p. 374), and in the Assize Rolls the forms are *Whithenhull*, *Wytenhulle*, *Wythenul* (R., vol. xlvii.). In the seventeenth century (1628) the form is *Withnell* (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme appears to be the local word *withen*, which is applied to many species of willow. Possibly this local word is the Old Norse *vith*, which corresponds to the Old English *withig*.

**Hill** is a very common subsidiary theme. Besides several of the above in which it is so used there are:—Woolfall Hill, Tandle Hill, Cowling Hillock, Brinscale Hill, Harrock Hill, Norman Hill, Knowl Hill, Jackson Hill, Clifton Hill, Bunkers Hill, Tenter Hill, Daisy Hill, Bouldens Hill, Stoney Hill, Beacon Hill, Cocker Hill, Sinibarrow Hill, and many others.

## HOLE, HOLES

This is the Old English or Old Norse word *hol*, a cave, a hole, and may denote a hollow or low-lying spot. As an adjective, meaning *low*, it occurs in the first theme of place-names, as in Holland.

**Brockholes.**—A village 2 miles E. of Preston. It occurs as *Brochole*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Brochol* (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Brocholes*, 1252 (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is doubtful. It has been usual to regard

it as the Old English *broc*, a badger; but in view of such compounds as *Brocton*, *Brockworth*, it is not improbably personal; see O., p. 115, where *Brocheard* occurs. The origin of the word as a personal name is not clear either. W., p. 52, would regard it as a diminutive of *brodar*, brother, *k* being the adjunct marking diminution or pet form, *d* and *r* falling out successively. F., on the other hand, col. 337, seems to look on the Old English *brōc*, trousers, as giving rise to the personal names *Broca* and others, whose first theme is *broc*.

**Crookells.**—In Mawdesley, 9 miles NW. of Wigan. It appears as *Crokholes* in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is the personal name *Croc*, of which examples may be seen in O., p. 144.

**Tockholes.**—A parish 3 miles SW. of Blackburn. Thirteenth century forms are *Tocholes*, *Thocol*, *Thochol*, *Tokhol* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.) and *Thocholes* (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is a personal name, occurring in the forms *Toka*, *Toki*, *Tochi*, *Tokig*, *Thochi*, all of which are given in O., pp. 455, 456, 445. It is probably of Norse origin. The organiser of the band of Wickings of Jom was *Palnatoki*.

### HOLM, HOLME, HULME

This is a Scandinavian suffix, brought into this country by the Danes; old Norse *holmr*. It seems very doubtful whether the Old English *holm* was used to form place-names. It denotes an islet in a bay, creek, lake, or river. But the presence of water is not necessary as a *sine-quā-non*, for in Iceland meadows on the shore, with ditches behind them are called *holms*; and in Denmark the word may denote a "piece of arable land surrounded by

meadow or moss," or even "a wood surrounded by arable land." See Madsen, p. 210.

**Holme in Oliviger.**—Ecclesiastical district 4 miles SE. of Burnley. Early forms not known; probably the same as the modern.

**Hulme.**—A populous suburb of Manchester, on the SSW. It occurs in the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., l.), and other documents.

**Arkholme.**—A parish in the valley of the Lune, 10 miles NE. of Lancaster. The place appears as *Ergune* in Domesday book, and *Argun* in R., vol. xxxix., of the date 1229. In the fourteenth century and until the Reformation period the spelling is *Erghum*. *Holm* and *Holme* then become the forms of the last syllable, the former only occasionally. The first syllable varies then gradually from *Erg* through *Ar*, *Arg*, *Arc*, to *Ark*, which was finally reached in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The word is probably the dative plural of *Erg*, meaning "at the pasture fields." See *Erg* among the series of terminations.

**Ballam.**—Higher and lower, two hamlets 3 miles to the N. of Lytham. The word is spelt *balholm* in L.P.C., p. 346. The first theme is personal. *Beal* occurs in *Bealric* (O., p. 79); and *Bald* is the first element in several names in the Liber Vitæ. S., p. 158 *et seq.*

**Birchholm.**—NE. of Lytham, but the name does not seem to have been preserved. It occurs in the same charter of Richard I. as the preceding word (L.P.C., p. 346).

**Brandlesholme.**—A hamlet 2 miles N. of Bury. Early forms not known. In modern maps it is spelt Brandle-some. First theme personal; may be a form of *Brandulf*, in O., p. 113.

**Davyhulme.**—A parish in Barton-on-Irwell, 7 miles WSW. of Manchester. In V.C.H., vol. iv., are given the forms *Dewhulm* (1313), *Defehulme* (1434), *Deafhulme* (1559); and in R., vol. xlii., the form *Déavie Hulme*. The first theme is personal; probably an old name such as *Dagfinn*, O., p. 161; or *Dehfin*, O., p. 163. The two elements of *dagfinn* are common (see O., pp. 162, 241).

**Dolphinholme.**—A hamlet 6 miles SE. of Lancaster, near the river Wyre. No early forms known. First theme probably personal. *Dolfinus* and *Dolfyn* are found as personal names, in the fourteenth century, and *Dolfin* occurs several times as an Old English name. See O., p. 168.

**Dunnerholm.**—An island in the river Duddon, 5 miles NNW. of Dalton-in-Furness. First theme probably the personal name *Dunnere*, in O., p. 172.

**Eastham.**—A hamlet 2 miles NE. of Lytham. Identified by Mr. Farrer with the *Estholm* of a charter of Richard I. (L.P.C., p. 346). First theme, of position.

**Gauxholme.**—A village  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile SE. of Todmorden. Early forms not known. First theme probably personal. The Old Norse word *Gaukr*, Scotch, and N. of England dialect for cuckoo and simpleton, has been occasionally used for a personal name, both in Norway and England.

**Kirkmanshulme.**—A village 3 miles SE. of Manchester. In a document of 1322 (R., vol. liv.), Mr. Farrer identifies the forms *Curmesholme*, *Kirmonsholme*, with *Kirkmanshulme*, the former of which calls to mind *Curmeshale*, an old form of *Crumpsall*. Thus the first theme of the word is doubtful; in documents of the seventeenth century the word is spelt *Kerdmansholme* (R., vol. xlii., p. 3).

*Kirkman* is a mediæval proper name from the thirteenth century, which explains itself.

**Levenshulme.**—A populous village 4 miles SE. of Manchester. In 1616 it appears as *Leavesholme*, and in 1618 as *Levensholme*. The first theme is doubtless personal: the Old English name *Leofwine*, O., p. 335.

**Rusholme.**—A district 2 miles S. of Manchester and in the parliamentary borough. It occurs in a Final Concord in the form *Russum*, 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Risholme*, *Rusholme*, and *Russholme* are forms of the beginning of the seventeenth century (R., vol. xlii.).

Both themes may, I think, be taken in their obvious meanings, though judging from the 1235 form they are both doubtful.

**Torrisholme**, a hamlet 2 miles NW. of Lancaster, is the *Toredholme* of Domesday Book. The two earliest forms which occur in the Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.) are *Toroldesham*, 1200, and *Thaurrandeshal*, 1201, after which *Turoldeholm*, 1203, occurs several times. In the Great Inquest we find *Thoroudesholm*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.). *Thorisholm* and *Torisholm* (R., vol. xxxi.) occur at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The first theme is the Old English *Thurweald*, *Thorold*, *Turolde*. See O., p. 446. The Old Norse *Thorvaldr*.

**Woolstenholme Fold.**—A village 3 miles W. of Rochdale. In a Final Concord of 1278, it is spelt *Wlstanesholme* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Wolstenholme*, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is doubtless Wulfstan, an Old English name, of which many examples are given in O., p. 519.

## HOPE

A termination found chiefly in the northern counties, denoting a more or less circular open ground, usually among hills. From the late Old English *hōp*, a hoop.

**Bacup.**—A municipal borough 22 miles N. of Man-



chester. Baines, in his History of Lancashire, vol. iii., p. 278, mentions a Royal Grant by K. Henry V., in 1417-1418, of his "vaccary of Bacope." In the absence of further old forms of the word, we may suppose the first theme to be the Old English *bæc*, back. But see also the word *beach* in Skeat's Concise Etymological Dict., 1901. Bacup is in a district lower than the surrounding heights, lying back in the heart of Rossendale Forest.

**Mythorpe.**—A hamlet 6 miles NW. of Kirkham. The word occurs in the thirteenth century under the various forms *Mithop*, *Midhopp*, *Methop*, *Mithope* (R., vol. xlviii.), and is the *Midehope* of Domesday Book. *Mide* is probably the Old Norse *mith*, the Old English *mid*, meaning *middle*. There is a farm *Midhop* in the North of Iceland.

The second theme is *hope* not *thorpe*.

**Coupe Lench.**—A village 6 miles NW. of Rochdale. First word appears in R., vol. liv., under the form *Couhop*, of date 1324; thus suggesting the first theme of the word to be the Old English *cu*, cow. The second word is the Old English *hlinc*, a rising ground. *Coupe Moss* and *Coupe Law* occur in the neighbourhood.

**Pickup Bank.**—A joint parish with Yate, 4 miles SE. of Blackburn. No early forms known. First theme may be descriptive, the Old English *þīc*, a mountain summit, used here as a general term for summits, as apparently the "Peak" in Derbyshire.

## HORN

The Old English *horn* is used to denote a corner or horn-shaped district. It is not uncommon in place-names in North-west Germany. In South-east and North-west Iceland, *Horn* is the name of promontories.

**Hardhorn.**—A township 3 miles E. of Blackpool. In the Exchequer Lay Subsidy (R., vol. xxxi.) the word is

*Hordorn* and *Horderen*. Hardhorne appears at least as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, 1603 (R., vol. x., p. 252; vol. xi., p. 18).

The first theme, the word *Hord*, is a race name. The *Hords* lived in the south-west of Norway, and have left their name in *Hardanger*. The root is that of the word *hard*. The personal name *Hordr* appears in Landnama. The second theme is the Old Norse word *rann*, a house, in the metathesised Old English form *ærn*, given in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.

Professor Wyld suggests that the word is the Old English *har thorn* or *har thyrne*, "ancient or boundary thorn," a suggestion of much shrewdness and probability.

## HOUSE

This word, from the Old English and Old Norse *hūs*, occurs in a few place-names, generally in the plural.

**Heyhouses.**—A parish 4 miles SE. of *Clitheroe*. Early forms not known. The first theme suggests the Old English *hege*, hedge, and probably signifies here an enclosure or park.

**Ladyhouses.**—A village in the township of Butterworth, 3 miles ESE. of Rochdale. No early forms. Name as belonging to Ladyhouse, a local residence, or suggests a dedication to "Our Lady."

**Moorhouse.**—A village in the township of Butterworth, 7 miles E. of Rochdale. Early forms not known. Name explains itself perhaps.

**Newsham.**—A hamlet 5 miles N. of Preston, the *Neuhuse* of Domesday Book. In the Lay Subsidies (R., vol. xxxi.) it appears as *Neusom*, *Neusum*; and *Newsame* in 1600 (R., vol. xii.). *Newssam*, *Newsham* are found at the beginning of the seventeenth century (R., vol. x., p. 196).

The first theme is the Old English *neowe*, new. The

second is *husum*, dative plural of the Old English word *hūs*.

There is another *Newsham*, a suburb of Liverpool on the east. Early forms are *Neusun* (L.P.C., p. 94), *Neusum*, 1292 (R., vol. xxxix.). Probably the second theme is a dative plural, as in the preceding.

**Parkhouses.**—A hamlet in Crompton, 5 miles SE. of Rochdale. No early records. Name explains itself.

**Wesham.**—A joint township with Medlar, 1 mile N. of Kirkham. In charters of K. Richard I. (L.P.C.), the form of the word is *Westhusum*, *Westusum*. *Westhus* is in a Final Concord of 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.). In the Subsidy Rolls there is a contracted second syllable *Westsum* (R., vol. xxxi.). *Wessam*, *Wesham* (R., vol. x., p. 50) occur in the seventeenth century.

First theme denotes position; second is the dative plural of the Old English *hūs*.

**Waterhouses, Woodhouses.**—Villages 2 and 3 miles WNW. of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the division of Knott Lanes, near the river Medlock. First themes descriptive, one of position, the other of material.

## HOW, HOWE, HAUGH, HOUGH

These terminations, denoting generally a mound or barrow, arise from the Old Norse *haugr*, a mound, a cairn; and Old English *hóh*, a heel or hough.

Words which finally have one or other of these terminations show sometimes in the growth from their original to their modern form, a termination *hou*, as *Cliderhou*, *Preshou*. This form gives rise to the following observation. In some Friesland place-names this termination *hou*, which is modern, arises from *hof*, a temple or court, and the same word *hof* is a frequent termination, with the meaning of court, courtyard in Germanic place-names, as in the

Westphalian *-hofen*. It is difficult to see how in the Low German migrations to this country the word *hof* failed to give rise here also to place-names which came to end in *houe*. Is it possible that some of the English endings in *hou* in Domesday Book and later documents arose from an original *hof*, which was superseded by *hóh* or *haugr*?

**Hough Green.**—A hamlet and railway station, 7 miles W. of Warrington. First word, the theme unqualified.

**Hough End.** See under theme *End*.

**Beaconsall.**—A hamlet in the parish of Hesketh, 10 miles S. of Preston. It first appears in 1208 (R., vol. xxxix.) as *Bekaneshou*, a spelling fairly constant for nearly 300 years, with only slight variations in the ending, which appears as *hou*, *howe*, *ho*, *hawe*, *awe*, &c.

The first theme is a personal name of Celtic origin, *beag*, *beagan*, little. As a personal name it occurs in the Landnama, where a western man named *Bekan* is stated to have settled in Iceland at the end of the ninth century, at *Bekanstathir*. The modern spelling of the word dates from about 1600. The second theme here may denote the original settler's cairn or burial-place.

**Brummesho.**—A word which occurs in the perambulation of Toxteth Park, given in L.P.C., p. 421. No other early mention. First theme personal, the shortened form of some bithematic word as *brumhere*. O. gives *Brum*, *Bruma*, p. 117, and W., *Brummer*, p. 53. The name is now lost.

**Clitheroe.**—A borough in the valley of the Ribble, near the Yorkshire border. The regular twelfth century form of the word is *Cliderhou* (L.P.C.), and the first theme remains without change (except an occasional *y* for *i*) for nearly three centuries. In an entry of 1441 (R., vol. 1., p. 108) we have *Clytherawe*, but the *d* may be found in

the word until the middle of the seventeenth century (R., vol. xii.). The second theme' has the forms *hou*, *ho*, *howe*, *ow*, *owe*, *awe*, *oe*.

The first theme of this doubtful word may be personal. O. gives *Clidebald* and *Clydwine*, which last is a personal name in the *Liber Vitæ*. S., p. 160. But the second themes do not account for the *er*. The middle syllable of *Cliderhou* suggests an abraded second theme in the full bithematic name, such as *here*.

The word, however, may be Celtic, and arise from the Welsh *clydwr*, a shelter. See Coldcoats above.

**Clougha Pike.**—A mountain summit 6 miles ESE. of Lancaster. In a perambulation of Henry III. given in L.P.C., p. 421, the name is *Clochehoc*.

The first theme is the supposed Old English *clôh*, clough. See the N.E.D., under the word *Clough*. The second theme is *hóh*. *Pike* appears below among the second themes.

**Gunnershow.**—A hill on the east side of Windermere, near the southern end of the lake. No early records known. The first theme is the personal name *Gunner*, of which O. gives several examples on p. 271. The Scandinavian form is *Gunnarr*, a name familiar to saga-readers.

**Hackensall.**—A township 8 miles NW. of Garstang. In a charter of Richard I. we find *Hacunesho*, and in early Pipe Rolls *Haccumeho*, *Hacumeho*, *Akenesho* (L.P.C., p. 431, &c.). Later spellings are *Hacounshou*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.), *Hacunsowe*, 1335 (R., vol. xlvi.), *Hakensall*, 1600 (R., vol. xii.), and *Hackensall*, 1632.

The first theme points to the Scandinavian personal name *Hákon*. O., p. 275, gives several examples of the English form, *Hacun*.

**Langho.**—An ecclesiastical district 5 miles NE. of

Blackburn. No early records known. First theme descriptive.

**Preesall.**—A township 7 miles NE. of Poulton-le-Fylde, near the mouth of the Wyre. In Domesday Book it appears as *Pressovede*. The earliest forms subsequent to Domesday are *Pressoure*, *Presoura*, *Pressora*, *Preshouere* (L.P.C.). In the thirteenth century and afterwards the endings *ho*, *howe*, *hou*, predominate, especially the latter (R., vols. xlviii., xxxi.). In the seventeenth century the form has become *Preesall* with the variant *Prisall* (R., vol. x., pp. 171, 217).

The first theme is Celtic; cf. the Welsh *prys* brushwood covert, Gaelic *preas* bush, thicket, grove. Watson (Place-names in Ross, p. liii.) says that *preas* was "borrowed from Pictish into Gaelic." From his examples, p. lxii., a grove may have a sacred character, like the Norse *lundr*, which we know from the Landnama was connected with sacred worship.

The second theme had three forms: *head*, the Domesday form; *shore*, from the Old English *ora*, bank, or Old Norse *eyrr*, in the twelfth century, and *howe* of the thirteenth century. These appear in succession, but there is no reason why they should not have been contemporary: *head* referring to the promontory at the mouth of the Wyre estuary, *ore* to the gravelly banks, and *howe* to the hill on which the owner's residence was built.

**Snellshowe.**—The ancient name of *Clerk Hill*, near Whalley. It is spelt *Snelleshou*, 1237, in V.C.H., vol. vi. The first theme is a personal name, used by itself and as first theme in composite names. See O., p. 427.

## HURST

The Old English *hyrst*, a hurst, copse, wood. A common termination on the Continent in Old Saxon

Netherlandish and Westphalian place-names. In England, a characteristically Saxon termination, as distinguished from Danish on the one hand and Anglian on the other. In Lancashire there are a score or so of places with this termination. In Cheshire and Yorkshire two or three each at most. In the South of England, especially the Home Counties, the termination is a common one.

**Hurst, Higher Hurst, Green Hurst, and Hazelhurst.**—Four villages within 4 miles of Ashton-under-Lyne, to the north-east. First themes descriptive.

**Ackhurst**, of which the first element is apparently the Old English *ac*, oak; but early forms are wanting, so the word may be a modern compound, or the first theme a personal name. See O., p. 2.

**Ashhurst Beacon.**—A hill in Dalton 4 miles NW. of Wigan. Ashhurst Hall is on the western slope. First theme of Ashhurst descriptive. An early form has the adjective "ashen," in the spelling *assen*.

**Boarshurst.**—Two miles SE. of Dobcross. Early forms not known. First theme descriptive, referring to an early period when the wild boar lived in the *hurst*. Wild boars were not extinct in England until near 1700.

**Broadhurst.**—*Brodehurst* occurs as a personal name (W. de B.) in R., vol. xxxi., of date 1332, in the township of Rivington. First theme means *broad*.

**Collyhurst.**—A suburb of Manchester and now forming part of the city. No early forms known. In R., vol. xlii., of the date 1616, occurs once the spelling *Colihurst*: otherwise the general form is *Collihurst*.

First theme is from *col*, and probably refers here to the burning of charcoal. Or it may be *Celtic*. Cf. Welsh *collen*, hazel.

**Copthurst.**—A village 4 miles N. of Chorley, on the

Blackburn road. In L.P.C., p. 375, Mr. Farrer mentions *Coppildhurst* as on the ancient boundary of Gunnolfs-moors.

The first theme is thus probably descriptive, the word *coppild* or *coppeld* having the meaning of "rising to a summit or point" (N.E.D.). Professor Wright, in his Dialect Dictionary, gives a similar explanation of *copt*.

**Crochurst.**—Mentioned in a Final Concord of 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.) as a "piece of land in *Bulling*." The name still exists as name of a farm, Crookhurst, about a mile and a half south of Billinge Beacon. The first theme is a personal name (O., p. 144). It is used in the Landnama, *krókr*, as a nickname. As the word means "anything crooked," so in place-names it may be explained as a nook, or a winding, where its character as a personal name is out of place.

**Foxholhurst.**—Mentioned in a Final Concord of 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.) as near *Goosenargh*. First theme descriptive and explains itself.

**Gathurst.**—A village 3 miles NW. of Wigan. First theme seems to be the Old English *geat*, a gate. *High Gathurst* is on the north side of the river Douglas, *Gathurst* on the south side, and near it.

**Hasellenhirste.**—Mentioned in a perambulation of the forests of South-west Lancashire (L.P.C., p. 422). Situate somewhere near Kirkby, but the name is now 'lost. First theme Old English adjective form of *hazel*.

**Icornhurst.**—Estate near Accrington. The earliest mention of it in the V.C.H. dates from 1464. The first theme is the Norwegian dialect word for a squirrel, *ikorn*, Old Norse *ikorni*.

**Limehurst.**—A hamlet 2 miles N. of Ashton-under-Lyne. First theme descriptive: the lime or linden tree.



**Stonyhurst.**—Roman Catholic College, 2 miles NW. of the junction of the Ribble and Hodder, almost equally distant from Clitheroe, Whalley, and Ribchester. First theme descriptive.

**Hurst** is sometimes used as a subsidiary theme.

## ING

For this patronymic suffix, meaning son, sons, followers, or descendants of a person, see the Bosworth-Toller Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Kemble, in an instructive note on p. 60 of vol. i. of *The Saxons in England*, regards it as being often a mere substitute for the genitive singular.

There is a termination *ing* meaning a meadow in swampy situations. Old Norse *eng*, *engi*; Old English *ing*. It is used in place-names, but is not a common second theme or termination. As an Old Scandinavian royal name, *Ingi*, it may be found as a frequent personal name in first themes; see O., p. 316.

**Billinge.**—An urban district and hill with beacon, 4 miles NE. of St. Helens. Early forms are *Bulling*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Billing*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Bulling*, 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Bullinge*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). *Billynge* appears 1366 (R., vol. xlvi.). The word is a patronymic derived from a name, of which a form *bola* is found in O., p. 110, and S., p. 459. *Bolle* and *Bulla* are mediæval Low German names. See W., pp. 44, 54.

The stem from which it is derived is *Bol*, meaning *mate*, for which see F., col. 326. *Billinge* is divided into parts: *Higher End* and *Chapel End*.

**Billinge End.**—A village 1 mile W. of Blackburn; and *Billinge Scar*, a hill 2 miles NW. of Blackburn. The name may be the same as the foregoing word, but may also be a patronymic of *Bil*, as in O., p. 107, and in

*Billington*, a village NE. of Blackburn. For this word see below, under *ton*.

**Bryning.**—A parish 3 miles SW. of Kirkham. In the first half of the thirteenth century the place seems to have been called *Birstad Bruning*, or *Burstad Brining* (R., vol. xlviii.).

*Bryning* and *Bruning* are personal names in Old English as well as patronymics; see O., pp. 118, 123. The name seems to have had two sources (see F., col. 338): one connected with *brynja*, the Old Norse for a breastplate; the other connected with the Old English *brun*, brown, dark.

The roots of **Burstad** are *burh* (see Bury above) and *stede* (see Stead below). The Old English *stede* has been influenced in Central and South Lancashire by the Old Norse *stathr*, a stead, and has given rise to *stad*.

**Chipping.**—A parish on the borders of Yorkshire, 12 miles NE. of Preston. In Domesday Book it is spelt *Chipinden*. As the Norman scribe uses *ch* for the *k* sound, we must suppose that the *k* sound has not yet quite yielded to the present *ch* sound. From the thirteenth to the seventeenth century we meet with *Chepin* (1246), *Chipin* (1274), *Chipindale* (1258), *Chepyn* (1332), *Chypyne* (1342), *Chypindale* (1397), and similar forms (R., vols. xlviii., xxxi., xlvi.). The modern Chipping does not become common until the last half of the seventeenth century (R., vol. x.), although it occasionally appears as in 1241 (R., vol. xlviii.), and 1375 (R., vol. xlvi.).

*Chipping* occurs several times in the South of England, where it comes probably from *Cyping*, the Old English word for a market-place. Possibly the Lancashire *Chipping* may have the same origin; but it may also have a personal one, for there is an Old English name *Cheping*, *Chipinc*, given in O., p. 135.

**Falinge.**—A village 1 mile W. of Rochdale. This word appears to be the Old English *fælgīng*, which, according to the Corpus Glossary (see N.E.D., under *Fallow*), means fallows.

**Hacking Hall.**—An old house at the junction of the Calder and the Ribble. A W. de la Hackyng is mentioned in a Final Concord, 1278 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The word is a patronymic of *Haki*, a later Danish form of the Norwegian *Hacun*, which appears among English names (O., p. 275).

**Over Hacking.**—A hamlet in the township of Aighton, N. of the Ribble, in the parish of Mitton. Personal name, as in the preceding, *Hacking* in both cases being practically a genitive case.

**Melling.**—A parish in the valley of the Lune, 11 miles NE. of Lancaster. The Domesday Book form is *Mellinge*, and *Mellynges* occurs in a charter of William Rufus (L.P.C., p. 290). In early Pipe Rolls we have *Mellinges* (L.P.C.), *Malling* (R., vol. xxxix., p. 56), and *Melling* (R., vol. xxxix.), 1246.

The word is a patronymic. No basic theme *mel*, however, occurs in the O. *Mel* has probably arisen by phonetic change from *mil*, or the action of the Domesday Book scribes, who used *e* for *i* in the representation of many words. *Mil* is a first theme in several personal names in O., p. 352, generally in the form *mild*; the name *Mildred*, occurs three times in the Liber Vitæ as *Milred*. The root *mil* means merciful, benign; see F., col. 1123. In the Frisian Onomasticon the names *Mele*, *Mella* are found, and instances are given of the occurrence of the patronymic *Mellingha* in place-names. See W., p. 256.

**Melling** is also the name of a parish 7 miles NE. of Liverpool. *Melinge* in Domesday Book.

**Pilling.**—A parish 7 miles NW. of Garstang. The early form is *Pylin*, 1269 (R., vol. xlix.). It appears to be a patronymic of the Old English *Pilu*, or the first theme *Pil* of several names in O., p. 388. It seems to be the same word as *Bil*. See F., col. 304, in which the name *Pillin* is given.

**Staining.**—A village 3 miles S. of Poulton-le-Fylde. The word is a patronymic of the Old English personal name *Stegen*, Old Norse *steinn*, a stone. The usual Old English spelling of the personal name in composite names is *stan*. Professor Wyld makes *ing* a field, here and in Billinge.

**Ings.**—This word is used as a subsidiary theme in Clitheroe Ings, Colne Ings, and probably in other cases.

### KIRK, CHURCH

The Old English word *cirice*, whatever may be its origin, is the foundation word of these terminations. The form Church seems to be the younger of the two in the county, for the mention of *Church* and *Newchurch* as place-names does not occur so early as that of Ormskirk and Bradkirk.

**Bradkirk.**—A hamlet in the parish of *Medlar-with-Wesham*, 2 miles NW. of *Kirkham*. It appears in a charter of King Richard I. of the date 1189 (L.P.C., p. 437). Afterwards the spelling varies between *Bradekirke* (1286), *Bredekirk* (1235), and *Bretekirke* (1242). The first theme appears to be the Old English *brād*, broad, influenced in the later forms by the Old Norse *breithr*.

**Church.**—An urban district 4 miles E. of Blackburn. The forms *Chiereche* and *Chierche* occur in Pipe Rolls of King John (L.P.C.), and there is little variation later. *Chirch* occurs in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The combination *Church Kirk* is found in the Commonwealth Church

Survey (R., vol. i., p. 167), and the kirk at the time of the survey served "Church Oswaldtwistle, Huncoate, and parte of Claiston."

**Newchurch.**—There are places of this name in—*Rossendale*, 6 miles S. of Burnley; *Forest of Pendle*, 4 miles N. of Burnley; *Culcheth*, 4 miles S. of Leigh.

**Ormskirk.**—A market-town 13 miles NE. of Liverpool. *Ormeschirche* occurs in the Foundation Charter of the Priory of *Burscough*, and *Ormeskierk* in an early Pipe Roll of King John (L.P.C.). The first theme is the Scandinavian name *Ormr*, of which the corresponding English form is *Wurm*. See O., pp. 370, 522. The place is probably named after some local hermit or saint, like many place-names in Ireland beginning with *Kil*.

**St. Helens.**—A county borough 12 miles E. of Liverpool, grew up round a Chapel-of-ease to Prescott, built in the township of Windle by Sir Thos. Gerard of Ince, about the year 1540. St. Ellen was the patron Saint (R., vol. i., p. 78). See Paterson's Hist. of Prescott, p. 48; V.C.H., vol. iii., pp. 374, 375.

**St. Michael-on-Wyre.**—A parish 10 miles NE. of Preston—the *Michelescherche* of Domesday Book. The church is mentioned in charters of King Richard I. (L.P.C., pp. 336, 337).

### KNOLL

This is the Old English *cnoll*, hill-top, hill. It is used rarely as a theme in composite names, though found in compound place-names as a subsidiary theme.

**Gilnow.**—A hamlet 1 mile W. of Bolton-le-Moors. In the absence of early forms the first theme seems to be the north country *gill*, a ravine. In the V.C.H., vol. v., under the date 1773, is given a form of the word, *Gilnough*,

which cannot be reconciled with the ending *knoll*. Has the original author of this form confused *knoll* with the Celtic *cnoc*, of the Isle of Man?

**Ferny Knoll.**—Name of two farms on the Moss between Rainford and Skelmersdale.

**High Knowl.**—Place 4 miles NE. of Ashton-under-Lyne, on the Yorkshire border.

**Knoll** or the variant form **Knowl** is often used as a subsidiary theme: *e.g.* East Knowl, Wolt Knowl, Dineley Knowl.

### LACHE, LATCH, LEACH, LETCH

A stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch; a bog. A termination, of frequent occurrence in old charters, which Murray (N.E.D.) derives doubtfully from Old English *leccan*, to wet, to water, to irrigate; a word connected with *lacu*, a stream.

**Garthscohlac.**—This word occurs in a charter of the thirteenth century (L.P.C., p. 360). The component parts of the first theme are the two Old Norse words *garthr*, *skógr*, the combination here having the meaning of "farm-wood."

**Blacklache.**—Occurs in a Final Concord of 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.) as near Salwick Moss. Salwick is 5 miles NW. of Preston. First theme descriptive.

**Thatchleach.**—Near Whitefield, a town 6 miles N. of Manchester. Early records not known. Did the name originate in the soaking of straw for thatch?

**Osueluslache.**—The word occurs in a charter of Richard I. (L.P.C., p. 329). The place was in Audenshaw, Ashton-under-Lyne. First theme is the common name *Oswulf*, in O., p. 381.

## LAND

In place-names, used to designate generally a large district, even an estate or kingdom. Usually subjoined to a descriptive word as High, Low, or to a race name as England, rarely to a personal name.

**Austerlands.**—A village 2 miles E. of Oldham. No early forms. The first theme appears to be the Old Norse *austr*, the east.

**Bigland Hall.**—Situate  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles NW. of Cartmel. No early forms. The first theme of Bigland seems to be *bigg*, a kind of barley.

**Bowland (Little).**—Parish on the river Hodder, 9 miles NW. of Clitheroe. It formed part of the Forest of Bowland. It appears to be included in the *Boelandam* of an early charter of K. Henry I. (L.P.C., p. 382) and in the *Bouland* of one of K. Stephen (p. 388).

The first theme is *bū*, which in Old English means a dwelling, but in Old Norse one of its meanings is farm-stock, cattle. This makes of Bowland, pasture lands for cattle. See the *vaccariæ*, under the terminal theme *Booth*.

**Bradelond.**—This word occurs in a charter of the twelfth century (L.P.C., p. 377). Mr. Farrer places it in North Meols or near. The first theme is *broad*.

**Holland.**—This name in early charters refers sometimes to *Upholland*, a town and urban district 4 miles SW. of Wigan; and sometimes to *Down Holland*, a parish 3 miles SW. of Ormskirk. Both are mentioned in Domesday Book, the former apparently under the form *Hoiland* and the second under the form *Holand*, according to Mr. Farrer in vol. i. of the V.C.H. In the various notices of the two places and their owners in the records of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (R., vols. xlvi., xlvi.,

xxxix.), the difference in the Domesday spelling does not seem to be preserved. I imagine *Hoiland* was a form introduced by Danish settlers, who brought with them a word often used in Danish place-names, *höi*, hill or high, and being applied to Upholland superseded the Old English *hoh*. *Holand*, referring to Down Holland, is *low land*, from Old English *hol*, hollow.

**Kirkland.**—A parish on the Wyre, 1 mile SW. of Garstang. No early forms. First theme descriptive.

**Leyland.**—An urban district 6 miles S. of Preston. It gives name to the Hundred, and both are spelt *Lailand* in Domesday Book. In other early documents the spelling of the first syllable varies apparently without reason (L.P.C., R., vols. xlvii., xlviii.) between *lai* and *lei*. Leyland occurs in 1242 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 150). Variants in the spelling of the last syllable are found (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 37, 63) in *Leylond*, *Leylaundesyre*.

The first theme is the common termination *ley*, the Old English *leah*, meadow land. The variation in spelling suggests that there may have been confusion between meadow land and land lying fallow. Consult N.E.D., vi., 136, 150, under the words *lea* and *lea-land*.

**Litherland.**—An urban district 5 miles N. of Liverpool; it is spelt *Liderlant* and *Literland* in Domesday Book, but according to Mr. Farrer (V.C.H., i., p. 284) the words refer to different manors, the first afterwards known as Down Litherland, and the second as Up Litherland. In an early Pipe Roll and charter (L.P.C., pp. 36, 427) we have the forms *Liderlanda*, *Liderlant*; afterwards the first syllable is usually *Lither* or *Lyther*.

The first theme seems to be the personal name *Leodhard*, on p. 325 of O.

The present form, *Lither*, is due, I believe, to Scandinavian settlers on the West Coast, not improbably from



the Isle of Man, who by the change, caused the word to have an appropriate meaning in their own language. *Liderlant* by this corruption was made to mean "land of the slope," the word *hlithar* being the genitive case of *hlith* (Old Norse), a slope.

A similar influence seems to have affected other words. See Chapter V. below.

**Marland.**—A village 2 miles SW. of Rochdale. The name seems to have undergone no change since 1212 (see V.C.H., vol. v., p. 202). The first theme is descriptive, the Old English *mere*, lake. Teesdale's map (1830) shows a *Marland Mere*.

**Longlands.**—Farm 2 miles N. of Cartmel. First theme descriptive.

**Newland.**—A village 1 mile NE. of Ulverston. First theme descriptive.

**New Laund Booth.**—The N.E.D. defines *Laund* as "an open space among woods, a glade; untilled ground, pasture," and derives the word from Old French *launde*. The adjective *new* applies to Laund Booth as a single word, as there is an Old Laund Booth 1 mile further distant from Burnley on the north.

**Rusland.**—An ecclesiastical district and hamlet 6 miles S. of Hawkshead, in the parish of Coulton. In ignorance of early forms, I presume the first theme to be *Rush*.

**Spotland.**—A township 1 mile NW. of Rochdale, now a suburb of the town. It occurs in a Final Concord of 1299 (R., vol. xxxix.), and is spelt *Spotlond* in Final Concords of 1369 (R., vol. xlv.) and afterwards. The first part is a Scandinavian word meaning "portion" or "fragment," and the whole word is about equivalent to the Old English *land-splott*.

**Sunderland.**—A tongue of land and hamlet at the

mouth of the river Lune. Dr. Sweet (Ang.-Sax. Dict.) explains *Sundorland* as "land set apart," "private land."

**Yelland.**—Two parishes 8 miles NE. of Lancaster. In Domesday Book the word is *Jalant*; *Yeland* in an early charter (L.P.C.) and early inquests (R., vol. xlviii.). The Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.) contain the variants *Yholand*, *Jeland*, *Yaland*. *Yelond* occurs in a Final Concord of 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.) and Subsidy Roll of 1332. *Yeland Redman* is found in a Final Concord of 1395 (R., vol. 1.), *Yeland Conyers* in one of 1353 (R., vol. xlv.).

The first theme is the Old English *heald*, sloped, inclined; and thus implies that the land is on a sloping hillside. The Scandinavian terms are similar. In Icelandic place-names, *hjalli* is a shelf in a mountain-slope; in Norwegian, *hjelldt*, terrace-formed land.

### LEA, LEE, LEIGH, LEY, LAI, LE, LES, LEES

The Old English word *leah*, meadow, lea, pasture, appears in B.-T. under two forms of different gender and inflection: the one a general term for pasture land, the other as the origin of place-names, in *ley*, *leigh*. It seems likely that two originally different words have been confused together. Dr. Murray (in the N.E.D.), under the word *lea*, also assumes two forms—one adjectival, connected with the verb *lay*, and meaning fallow land; the other form, *lea*, cognate with the Latin word *lucus*, a wood, or perhaps a clearing in a wood. It is the second form, which as *loh*, *lohe*, *loo* occurs in continental names, and answers to the *ley* or *leigh* in English place-names. The frequent appearance of this termination in connection with trees or shrubs, as in *Oakley*, *Ashley*, *Bromley*, *Bentley*, seems to indicate a clearing or levelled place in the midst of plant growth.

**Lea.**—A township 4 miles NW. of Preston; it is *lea* in Domesday Book and later documents (L.P.C., p. 375). It consisted apparently of two manors: *English Lea* and *French Lea*. The former is mentioned in an early Pipe Roll of King John (L.P.C., p. 130), *Engleshel* . . . , and the latter in a charter of King Richard I. (L.P.C., p. 432), *Le Franceis*. From a Final Concord of 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.) *Englisshe-le* appears to have been on the north towards Plumpton, and from one of 1446 (R., vol. l.) *Frensshelee* on the south towards Ashton.

The word is the dative case of *leah*.

**Leece.**—A village 3 miles E. of Barrow-in-Furness; it is the *Lies* of Domesday Book. In a Patent Roll of King Henry III. (R., vol. xlix., p. 243), it is spelt *Les*, and in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.) *Lees*. In the sixteenth century and afterwards it is generally spelt *Leece* (R., vol. x., p. 4). It appears to be the plural *lēas* of *leah*.

**Lees.**—An urban district 1 mile SE. of Oldham. The spelling does not seem altered since the beginning of the sixteenth century (V.C.H., vol. v., p. 98). *Lee* is a spelling of the fifteenth century, of which *Lees* is the plural.

**Leigh.**—A borough and market-town 7 miles SE. of Wigan. In the Assize Rolls *leggh* and *Legghes* seem to be two forms of this word, and also *Lee* (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 19, 31; vol. xlix., p. 296). *Leggh* (R., vol. xxxiii., p. 14) is the spelling in the Clergy List of 1541, and *Leigh* in the Clergy Loan of 1620 (R., vol. xii., p. 53). *Leages* is a genitive, and *leage* a dative case of *leah*.

**Adgarley.**—A village 4 miles SW. of Ulverston. The spelling is *Adgareshlith* in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is probably the Old English personal name *Eadgar* (see O., p. 180). The second theme is not *ley*, but Old English *hlith*, a slope. The spelling with *ley* began in the fourteenth century.

**Arley Hall.**—One mile W. of Blackrod. The word occurs as *Ereleigh* in 1283 (V.C.H., vol. v., p. 302), then Arley in the next century and onwards. The first theme is the personal *Ere*, which is used by itself, and also in combination (see O., p. 233). The word seems to be the same as the common *here*, of which the base, *harja*, means army (see F., col. 760).

**Astley.**—A parish 3 miles E. of Leigh. Early forms of the word are *Astelegh*, of the date 1309, and *Asteley* of 1344 (R., vol. xlv.). Considered in connection with the parish *West Leigh*, on the west of Leigh, the present word seems to be *East Leigh*. It is possible, however, that the first theme may be a personal name, either *east* or *æsc*, which word occasionally developed into *ast*, as in *æstwulf*, in O., p. 32.

**Audley.**—An estate E. of Blackburn. Early documents are wanting to show changes in spelling. *Haldley* is the form in R., vol. xxxv., p. 164. A Henry de *Audley* is mentioned in L.P.C., p. 112. First theme, probably personal. See O., p. 195, *Eald*, meaning old.

**Bailey.**—A hamlet in the valley of the Ribble 7 miles to the north of Blackburn. The form *Bayley* occurs in R., vol. xxxix., of the date 1284, and later the form *Bayleye*.

The first theme is personal. *Baga* occurs in the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 160, and is reproduced in O. Root, according F., col. 231, is *baga*, a contest.

**Bardsley.**—A parish 2 miles N. of Ashton-under-Lyne. First theme is personal. See O., p. 105, for *Berred*, *Berrardus*, and p. 80 for *Bared*. As early forms are wanting, material is lacking to decide between these.

**Barley Booth.**—A parish 5 miles W. of Colne. First theme is probably the grain, as there is a *Wheatley Booth* adjacent, the two forming one parish. *Barelegh* is mentioned in 1324 (see V.C.H.).

**Bentley.**—On p. 329 of the L.P.C. is the word *Bentelee*, the “coarse grass meadow.” The place-name seems to have disappeared. It was between Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne.

**Blackley.**—A chapelry 3 miles N. of Manchester. It appears as *Blakeley* in 1282 (R., vol. xlviii.). First theme descriptive; the Old English adjective *blæc*.

**Birchley.**—An estate and hall in Billinge, on the Rainford side. It appears to be the *Biricherelee* of the year 1202 in (R., vol. xxxix., p. 15). The first theme suggests the Old Norse *bjarkar*, genitive of *bjork*, a birch-tree. “The meadow of the birch.”

**Bootle.**—A borough contiguous to Liverpool, on the north. Domesday Book writes it *Bottelai*, and the forms *Bottle* (R., vol. xlviii.) and *Bothull* (R., vol. xxxi.) appear in 1257 and 1332. The first theme (taking the Domesday spelling) is the Old English *bold* or *botl*, a dwelling-house or building.

**Bradley Hall.**—This place, in the parish of Chipping, 12 miles NE. of Preston, is mentioned as *Bradeley* in an entry of the year 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is the adjective *broad*, Old English *brad*.

**Broadley.**—A village in Spotland, 2 miles NW. of Rochdale. First theme descriptive, as in preceding word.

**Buckley Hill.**—A village in Sefton, 5 miles N. of Liverpool. No early forms known. First theme of Buckley personal. O. gives (p. 119) both *buca* and *bucca*. Old English *bucca* means a he-goat, and the Old Norse *bokki* is a familiar mode of address (see C.V., under the word).

**Burnley.**—A borough 25 miles N. of Manchester. In entries of the reign of Henry III. the word appears as *Bronley*, *Bromlay* (R., vol. xlviii.), and in 1332 the forms *Brunlay*, *Brunley* occur (R., vol. xxxi.). An instance of

the modern spelling *Burnley* is found of the date 1434 (R., vol. I.). In B.-T., under the word *Burn*, we read: "As a prefix or termination to the names of places, *burn* or *burne* denotes that they were near a stream." The *Brun*, flowing north from Cliviger, passes through Burnley and joins the Calder about 2 miles from the town.

**Cadeley Moor and Farm.**—Three miles NW. of Preston, in Fulwood. In a perambulation given on p. 425 of the L.P.C., it is spelt *Cadilegh*. The first theme is personal, *Cada*, which occurs in *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 161.

**Catley Lane.**—A village in Spotland, 2 miles NW. of Rochdale. Early forms unknown. It should perhaps be *Cattelowe* (R., vol. xlv., p. 25). First theme probably personal. *Cat* occurs in the formation of proper names (O., p. 126).

**Cowley Hill.** (See theme *Hill* above.)

**Chaigley.**—A hamlet in the valley of the Hodder, 5 miles W. of Clitheroe. The early spellings of the Assize Rolls of Henry III. (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.), are *Cheydesleg*, *Chaddesl*, *Chadelegh*.

These forms suggest *Chad* as the first theme, and there is a *Chadswell* in the centre of the township. But the forms of the fifteenth century and later are so confused that it is not easy to form a conclusion about them.

*Chawgeley* (1437) is given by Professor Wyld from the Calendar of Inquisitions; *Chagley* (1600) is the reading in R., vol. xii.; and *Chardgley*, *Chaidgley*, *Chadgley*, *Cheaghley*, are seventeenth-century forms taken from the parish registers.

**Chorley.**—A borough and market-town 9 miles SSE. of Preston. Early thirteenth century forms are *Cherlegh*, 1251, *Cherle*, 1252 (R., vol. xxxix.). The spelling with *o* appears before the end of the century—*Chorleye*, 1295.

The first theme is the Old English *ceorl*, genitive plural *ceorla*, or it may be a personal name (O., p. 133). The name of the river on which the town is situated is *Chor*, but evidence of the early existence of the name is wanting.

**Cleveley.**—A parish on the Wyre, 4 miles N. of Garstang. First theme apparently descriptive; the Old English *clif*, genitive plural *clifa*, cliff, rock.

**Cuerdley.**—A parish 4 miles W. of Warrington. The spelling is *Kiuerdeley*, 1411, in (R., vol. 1.). The first theme is the word *wer*, *wær*, *war*, a common element in Germanic personal names (see O., pp. 473-75, 478). The *k* sound at the beginning of the word is found in several place-names, as *Queryngton* for Warrington, *Qualley* for Whalley. The *d* is for Norman *de*, a development in a few names of which mention will be made, Chapter V. below.

**Dearnley.**—A village in Wuerdale with Wardle,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles NE. of Rochdale. The first theme is the personal name *deora* (see O., p. 164), of which *deoran* is the genitive.

**Dinkley.**—A township in the valley of the Ribble, 5 miles N. of Blackburn. Forms of the word dating from the thirteenth century are *Dunkythele* (R., vol. xlvii.), *Dunkedeley* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Dinkedeleghe*. *Dynkedelay* is found in the fourteenth (R., vol. xlvi.), *Dynkley* (R., vol. 1.) at the beginning of the sixteenth.

The first theme is the personal name *Dynne* (see O., p. 173), of which the root is probably the Old English *dunn*, dark brown (see F., col. 432). The *k* makes it a diminutive familiar name, and the *de* is Norman (see Chapter V. below).

**Fazakerley.**—A township 4 miles N. of Liverpool. *Henry de Fasakerleghe* is mentioned in an Assize Roll of 1276 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 136). Similarly, *Fasacreleghe* in

the names of persons in 1376 (R., vol. xlvi.). *Fasacre* and *Fasarlegh* occur in 1323 (R., vol. xli.).

The first theme is a personal name which has not found its way into O. Winkler, however, gives the Low German *Faes* and the patronymic. See W., p. 94, where he regards the name as a familiar shortening of Bonifacius, the name of a saint and several popes. For the other parts of *Fazakerley*, see the themes *Acre* and *Ley*. The occurrence of the two in one word is remarkable, as their primitive meanings are somewhat opposed.

**Healey.**—An ecclesiastical district 2 miles NW. of Rochdale. It is mentioned in a Final Concord of 1260, as Hayleg (R., vol. xxxix.). First theme may be M.E. *hei*, a hedge. See, however, the next word.

**Healey.**—A district containing *Healy Nab*, lying to the East of Chorley. Early spellings of the word are *Helei*, 1213, *Heley-Cliffe*, 1160, *Heyley-Park*, 1160 (L.P.C.). There is also a sixteenth-century form *Heghleggh*, in the Chorley Survey (R., vol. xxxiii., p. 4).

The Assize Rolls of the thirteenth century contain various forms, but it is uncertain to which *Healey* they belong:—*Helleg*, *Hellei*, *Hely*, *Heleye*.

I suggest for the first theme, from the Glossary to E., the word *gehæg*, derived from *hege*, a hedge, and meaning an enclosure. The local pronunciation of the Rochdale Healey, given in Bamford's Glossary to Tim Bobbin, *Yelley*, apparently gives support to this derivation.

**Hindley.**—An urban district 3 miles SE. of Wigan. In the Great Inquest of 1212 we find *Hindele*, and somewhat later, *Hindelegh*, 1293, and *Hindeley*, 1297 (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is the personal name *hyni* of the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 156. The *d* is epenthetic. The common form



of the name is the un-umlauted one, *hun*. The dialect pronunciation of the place-name is *īndli*.

**Kearsley.**—An urban district 5 miles SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. It appears to be the *Cherselawe* of early Pipe Rolls (L.P.C., pp. 64, 68). In an entry of 1501 it is spelt *Keresley*. The first theme is a personal name, and from its being compounded in place-names with such terminations as *ley*, *shaw*, and *hall*, it appears to be of Old English origin. O., p. 134, contains a personal name *Ceorra*, which seems a not unlikely source. A Frisian personal name is *Keer* (W., p. 210). See *Kersal* above.

**Knowsley.**—A parish 7 miles NE. of Liverpool. In Domesday Book it is *Chenulueslei*, and *Cnusleu* in the Foundation Charter of Burscough Priory (L.P.C., p. 350). Other forms are *Knuvesle* (R., vol. xxxix.) in a Final Concord of 1199, and *Knouselegh* in one of 1376 (R., vol. xlv.). The first theme is an Old English personal name, *Cynewulf*, for which see O., p. 159, where will be found a shortened form, *Cenulf*.

**Lussley.**—A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is also spelt *Luzly*. Early forms not known. The first theme is personal, a genitive of *Lud*, one of the forms taken by the prolific *liudi*, *leudi* in the formation of names. See F., col. 1030; O., p. 340.

**Maghull.**—A parish 5 miles SW. of Ormskirk. The form in Domesday Book is *Magele*. The thirteenth century forms are *Maghal*, *Maghale*, *Magehal* (R., vol. xlvii.), *Mahal*, *Mahale*, *Makhale* (R., vol. xlviii.). In the fourteenth century we have *Maele* (R., vol. xlv.), which leads up to the *Male* of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (R., vol. xii.). *Maghull* occurs with *Male* in the middle of the seventeenth century. The first theme is personal, the name *Mæg*. See O., p. 344.

For the form *le* as occurring in Domesday Book for *lea*,

see M.S., p. 27. In view, however, of the thirteenth century forms of *Magele*, doubt must be felt whether the termination was originally *leah* or *healh*.

**Mawdesley.**—A parish 7 miles NE. of Ormskirk. An early spelling in a Pipe Roll of Henry III. is *Madesle* (R., vol. xlix., p. 257). After this the first syllable of the word is usually diphthongal *Moudesley* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Moudeslegh*, 1333, *Maudeslegh*, 1372 (R., vols. xxxi., xlv.). *Mawdsley* and *Mawdisley* occur in 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is the personal name *Mægweald*, *Magoald*, O., p. 345, *Meiuald* in the Liber Vitæ, p. 159. It still exists in the modern Manx *Maughold*.

**Mearley.**—A parish 2 miles E. of Clitheroe. *Magna Merlay* occurs in early charters (L.P.C., pp. 385, 387), *Little Merley* in an Inquest of 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.). *Mearley* occurs in the list of freeholders in 1600 (R., vol. xii.), and *Mierley*, *Myerley* in 1631.

*Mær* and *Mere* are elements in the formation of personal names (see O., pp. 345, 351), either of which may be the first theme of *Mearley*. The root of the name is *maru*, famous. See F., col. 1099.

**Mossley.**—A municipal borough 3 miles NE. of Ashton-under-Lyne. The first theme is descriptive; the Old English *mos*, a marshy place; Old Norse *mosi*.

**Osmotherley.**—A parish 2 miles NW. of Ulverston. In the Assize Rolls it is spelt *Asemunderlawe* (R., vol. xlvii.). Late forms are *Osmuderley*, 1597 (R., vol. x., p. 8), *Osmonderley* (R., vol. i.), *Osmotherlow*, 1670 (R., vol. x., p. 247), and *Osmotherley*, 1709 (R., vol. xiii., p. 7).

The first theme is the personal name *Osmund*, a frequent Old English name in O., p. 376; also in the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 156. The Old Norse form is *As-mundr*, genitive *-mundar*. There has been confusion in this word between the terminations *leah*, *ley*, and *hlæw*, *low*.

**Pickley Green.**—Two miles N. of Leigh. Early forms not known. The first theme appears to be personal: the name *pic*, *picco*, as in O., p. 388, a name which originated in a weapon. See F., col. 300.

**Riley Green.**—In Leyland, half a mile S. of *Hoghton Tower*. No early records known. The first theme of *Riley* suggests the grain as in Barley, Wheatley.

There is a *Rylegh* (R., vol. xxxi., p. 32) in Ashton-under-Lyne.

**Risley.**—A hamlet 7 miles NE. of Warrington. The word is spelt in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlix.) *Ryselegh*, *Risselley*. The first theme seems to be the dialect word *rise*, brushwood, Old Norse *hris*; but further forms are desirable.

**Ringley.**—A village on the Irwell, 8 miles NW. of Manchester. Early forms not known. First theme personal. The Old Norse and Old English *Hring* was not an uncommon name; used by itself and in bithematic names, O., p. 302.

**Rough Lee Booth.**—A parish 4 miles W. of Colne. First theme doubtless descriptive of the nature of the ground.

**Seedley.**—A railway station in Pendleton NW. of Manchester. Early records not known. First theme, the word *side*, used in personal names (O., p. 416). Root, *sidu* (F., col. 1315), custom.

**Smedley.**—An estate in Cheetham N. of Manchester. First theme probably as in *Smithdown*, near Liverpool, the Old English adjective *smethe*, smooth.

**Shakerley.**—A hamlet 4 miles NE. of Leigh. The word takes the forms *Schakeslegh*, 1246, and *Schakerley*, 1284, in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii., xlix.). *Shakerley* is in the list of freeholders, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is a personal name, O. gives *Scæcca*. F., col. 1303, mentions the Old English *Scæcca*, under *Scakka*, which recalls the Old Norse nickname *Skakki*, meaning the lame one.

**Staveley.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Cartmel. *Stavele*, *Stavelay* occur in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.), and *Stavelay* in a Final Concord of 1301 (R., vol. xxxix.), and they possibly relate to the place under consideration.

If we could accept the phonetic change or corruption of *th* to *v* (we have *th* to *f* in Bickerstaffe), and so accept *stæth*, the Old English word for bank, shore, land bordering on water, as the first theme, the word would have a suitable meaning: the meadow by the shore of Windermere, and the river Leven. I can suggest nothing better.

The word is the first part of *Stayley-Bridge*.

**Thornley.**—This place forms a parish with *Wheatley*, 10 miles NE. of Preston, under the north side of Longridge Fell. It occurs in a Final Concord of 1202 as *Thorrenteleg*, and in one of 1262 as *Thornedeleg* (R., vol. xxxix.). Forms in the volume of Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.) are *Thorndeley*, 1258, and *Thorndeleghe*, 1302. Those of the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.) are *Tornelay*, *Thornythele*, *Thornideley*, *Thornde*, *Thornnedel*. In the Subsidies volume (R., vol. xxxi.) are the forms *Thorndeleg* and *Thornley*. After which the normal form is only subject to such variations as *Thornley*, *Thornelay*. The first theme is the Old English *thorn*, thorn; the middle theme is the French *de*, or the English *to*, *at*, or *i' th*.

**Towneley.**—An estate in the parish of Whalley. This is the *Tunley* and *Thunley* of the Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.). The word explains itself.

**Tyldesley.**—An urban district 3 miles NE. of Leigh. *Tildesle* is found in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.); later spellings are *Tyldesley* and *Tildisley*.

*Tildesley* occurs in a Final Concord of 1301 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is the personal name *Tilli*, which is found in the Liber Vitæ (see S., p. 158). The root of the name is the Old English *til*, good. The *d* of the word is intrusive. A common dialect pronunciation is *Tinsley*.

**Walmersley.**—A joint parish with Shuttleworth, 3 miles N. of Bury. The word *Walmeresley* occurs in a Patent Roll of 1262 (R., vol. xlix.), and again as *Walmersley* in an Inquest of 1300 (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is the personal name *Wealdmær*, O., p. 480. For the roots *vald*, rule, *maru*, famous, see F., cols. 1496, 1099.

**Walmesley.**—An ecclesiastical district 4 miles N. of Bolton-le-Moors. The name *Walmesley* occurs in a list of fines paid of the year 1406 (R., vol. l.). Both forms—*Walmisley*, *Walmesley*—are found in the seventeenth century (R., vol. xii.). The first theme appears to be a somewhat more abraded form than the preceding of the same Old English personal name.

**Whalley.**—Formerly an extensive parish, now a village and small parish 4 miles S. of Clitheroe. It is the *Hwælleage*, *Hweallæge* of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and the *Wallei* of Domesday Book. In early Pipe Rolls the forms found are *Wallebi*, *Wallega*, *Walelega* (L.P.C.). Thirteenth century forms from the Assize Rolls are *Whalegh*, *Walleye*, *Wallay*, *Quallay*, *Whalley* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.).

If it were not for the spellings of the Chronicle—that is, if we had only to deal with the Domesday and later forms, we should have to choose between the personal name *Wealh* (O., p. 480), and the English form of the Latin *vallum*, a rampart. Of these the personal form for the first theme would be preferred, as we have no historical record, or remains of a supposed rampart. But having to

deal with the first syllable of *hwælleage*, or say, rather, the first letter, I am inclined to think that it represents a foreign dialect word, brought by the Vikings, and now lost in this country, but remaining as *Kval* in Scandinavia. "*Kval* is found in place-names, and seems to signify an elongated height" (Aasen's Norsk Ordbog).

**West Leigh.**—A township adjoining Leigh on the NW. The earliest form is *Westle*, in a Pipe Roll of 1218 (R., vol. xlix., p. 257). Other forms of the same century are *Westelegh*, *Westlegh*, *Westleye Westel* (R., vols. xlvi., xlix.). *Westley* occurs in a Final Concord of 1509 (R., vol. l.), and *Westleigh* in 1600 (R., vol. xii.). The first theme seems to be a note of position (see *Astley*), though it may be a theme of personal names, as in F., col. 1560.

**Wheatley.**—A joint parish with Thornley, 8 miles NE. of Preston, under the north side of Longridge Fell. It appears as *Watelei* in Domesday Book. The forms *Whetelegh*, *Wetelay*, *Wetele*, *Queteley* (R., vol. xlvi.) occur in the thirteenth century; *Wheteley* (R., vol. l.) in a Final Concord of 1425; *Wheatley* in the seventeenth century. The first theme is the Old English *hwæte*, wheat.

**Wheatley Booth.**—Four miles and a half W. of Colne: see Barley Booth; together they form one parish and village.

**Wibaldeslei.**—A manor mentioned in Domesday Book; it is identified by Mr. Farrer with Much Woolton, in vol. i. of the V.C.H. See O., p. 487, for name *Wibald* or *Wigbeald*.

**Winkedley.**—A place mentioned in the Plac. Q. Warr., 375*b* (see Wyld and Hirst). For the personal name *Win*, *Wine*, see O., pp. 499, 500. For the diminutive *Winke*, see W., 444. The *d* is the Norman *de*, see Chapter V.

**Winmarleigh.**—A parish 2 miles NW. of Garstang. Forms from the Great Inquest, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), are *Wynomerislega*, *Wynermerisle*, and later in the century *Wynmerley*, *Wynmerlee*. In the Assize Rolls there occurs *Wymmerle* (R., vol. xlvii.). The first theme is the Old English personal name *Winemær*, O., p. 500. For the roots of the name *vini*, friend, *maru*, famous; see F., cols. 1608, 1099.

**Winstanley.**—A parish 3 miles SW. of Wigan. The forms in the Pipe Rolls are *Unstanesle*, *Unstaneslega* (L.P.C.); in the Great Inquest, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Winstaneslege*, *Winstanislegh*. *Wynstanley* occurs in a Final Concord of 1411 (R., vol. 1.). The first theme is the personal name, *Wynstan* (O., p. 524; F., cols. 1608, 1359). Roots are *vini*, friend, *staina*, stone.

**Worsley.**—An urban district 7 miles NW. of Manchester. In an early Pipe Roll the form is *Werkesleia*, 1195 (L.P.C.), and in the Great Inquest, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Wyrkede*. Among the various forms in the Assize Rolls are *Wirkithileg*, *Workedeley* (R., vol. xlvii., xlix.). In a Final Concord of 1300 there occurs *Workesleye* (R., vol. xxxix.), in one of 1408 *Worseley*, and in one of 1501 *Workeslegh* (R., vol. 1.). At the beginning of the seventeenth century occurs *Worsley* (R., vol. xlii.).

The personal form at the foundation of this name is *wer*; see O., pp. 483, 474, 475. For the *k* diminutive, *Werke*, see W., p. 432. The *de* is Norman *of* (see Chapter V.). The root is the Old English *wær*, fidelity.

**Wrigley.**—There is a *Wrigley Brook*, a hamlet in Heywood, 3 miles E. of Bury, and a *Wrigley Head*, a hamlet in Failsworth, 4 miles NE. of Manchester. Early forms not known of either.

## LITH

The Old English *hlith*, Old Norse *hlith*, with different vowel quantity; both mean slope, mountainside. Both forms, indifferently, appear to have given rise to the place-termination *lith* or *leth*. It was not a common theme, and some of the words in which it appeared lost it, and had it replaced by others.

See *Adgarley*, *Oglet*, under their respective second themes.

**Kyerkelith** occurs in L.P.C., p. 131. On p. 140 Mr. Farrer interprets it to mean *Kirkby Ireleth*.

**Staynerlith**.—This word occurs in R., vol. xlvii., p. 48, and apparently belongs to the north of the county. The first theme is the personal name *Stanhere* or *Staner*, with Old Norse influence in the spelling of *Stan* (O., p. 429).

## LOW, LAW

This word represents the Old English *hlæw*, *hlaw*, a rising ground, a funeral mound. Mediæval *lawe* appears as ancestor both of *low* and *ley*. See *Barlow*, *Kearsley*.

**Barlow Moor**.—A manor on the Mersey 4 miles S. of Manchester. In the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlix., p. 297), the name appears as *Berlawe*, and in a Final Record of 1336 (R., vol. xlv.) *Barlowe*.

The first theme is perhaps *bere* barley, though both *ber* and *bar* are themes used in the formation of personal names. See F., cols. 246, 266.

**Brownlow Hill**.—A part of Liverpool. First theme seems to be the Old Norse *brūn*, an eyebrow, the edge of a fell or moor. *Low Hill* adjoins *Brownlow Hill* on the east.



**Coupe Law.**—A mountain 7 miles N. of Bury. For *Coupe*, see under theme *Hope*.

**Pike Law.**—The NE. corner of *Pendle Hill*. The first theme is the Old English *pic*, point, pike.

**Spellow.**—Formerly a manor N. of Liverpool, in Walton. It appears as *Spellowe* in a Final Concord of 1306 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Spellawe* in one of 1321 (R., vol. xlv.), the same person, a William de S. being meant in both.

The first theme seems to be personal. O., p. 576, gives both the names *Spila* and *Spileman*.

**Tetlow.**—A manor to the north of Manchester in Broughton and Cheetham. Early spellings (from the V.C.H., vol. iv.) are *Tottelawe*, *Tettelagh*, 1302, *Tetlawe*, 1368. In R., vol. xlii., of the dates 1616-1617, we find *Tetlow*, *Tetlowe*, *Tetlow*.

The first theme is personal. *Teta*, *Tetta*, *Tota*, *Totta*, are all to be found in O., pp. 442, 458.

**Wharles.**—A joint parish 3 miles NE. of Kirkham. The forms *Quarlous*, *Warlawes*, *Werlowes* are from the thirteenth century (R., vol. xlviii.). Other earlier appearances are rare. *Wharles*, *Wharlowes* occur in the seventeenth century—1629, 1617 (R., vol. x., pp. 64, 30).

The first theme, by its variations of spelling, suggests the word *Wer*, or *Wær*, the common theme of many personal names in O., p. 473. Those of the latter theme suggest at one period the plural of *ley*, at another the plural of *low*. As stated already, there is a confusion between these place-name terminations. An example of this confusion will be found by comparing the plural of *lāwe* in Dr. Stratmann's Middle English Dict., with the plural of *leah* as given in Dr. Middendorff's Alteng. Flurnam.

## MEAD

This termination is the Old English *mæd*, pl. *mædwa*, meadow. Land on which hay is grown; pastures on the sides of rivers.

**Brightmet.**—A township 2 miles E. of Bolton-le-Moors. Appears as *Brihtmede* in an entry of the year 1257 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Brightmete* in one of 1322 (R., vol. xlv.). In 1542 we find *Breghtmete* (R., vol. xxxv.), and lastly, in 1600, *Brightmet* (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme, through its various forms, points to the Old English adjective *beorht*, bright, used here descriptively. But it is also a common personal name (see O., p. 87), and is found several times uncompounded in the Liber Vitæ.

## MEL

The origin of this termination appears to be the Old Norse *melr*, a bank of sand or gravel; a sandhill; either overgrown with the grass called *melr* (*Elymus arenarius*) or bare. Sandbanks in the north of Norfolk are called *meals*, and *mel*, *melar*, is not uncommon in place-names in Iceland.

**Meols.**—Now North Meols, a village and parish N. of Southport, a large portion of which town lies in the parish of North Meols. In Domesday Book the forms *Otegrimele* and *Otringemele* represent the modern North Meols, according to Mr. Farrer in the V.C.H.

The first theme is a patronymic of *Ohthere* (see O., p. 365), which name is found in King Alfred's Orosius. The compound word *Normalas* occurs in a charter of King Richard I. (L.P.C., p. 378). *Uht* is the dawn.

**Argarmeols.**—Occurs in Domesday Book as *Erengermeles*, and is identified by Mr. Farrer as part of the modern

Birkdale. The spelling is *Argarmelis* in 1243 (R., vol. xlviii.). First theme is personal, the *Eorngær* of O., p. 213, the Norse *Arngeirr*.

**Cartmel.**—A parish and market-town in Lonsdale North of the Sands, 15 miles NW. of Lancaster. The predominant form in the middle ages is *Cartmel* (L.P.C., pp. 36, 67), varied occasionally by *Kertmel* and *Kertemel* (R., vol. xlviii.). Two very early variants are *Curtmel*, 1168, and *Carmel*, 1187 (L.P.C., pp. 12, 66).

The first theme is a river name, Celtic or pre-Celtic, *Cart*. See Watson's Place-names in Ross and Cromarty, pp. 102, 239.

**Ravensmeols.**—An ancient manor 12 miles N. of Liverpool, now almost if not entirely destroyed by sandhills. According to Mr. Farrer (V.C.H., vol. i.), it is the *Mele* of Domesday Book. *Ravenesmeles* (L.P.C., p. 432) is mentioned in a charter of Richard I., in a Final Concord of 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Ravenmeles* in one of 1468 (R., vol. l.).

The first theme is personal; the Old Norse *hrafn*, a raven, is a common personal name. For Old English form *hraban*, see O., p. 301.

## MERE

Comes into the series of terminations from two sources:—

(1) The Old English *gemære*, a boundary; and Old Norse *mærr*, borderland.

(2) The Old English *Mere*, a pool, lake, or standing water.

**Marland Mere.**—A lake 2 miles SW. of Rochdale.

**Martin Mere.**—A lake, now drained, that formerly lay 7 miles N. of Ormskirk. The Domesday Book *Merretun*,

afterwards *Mariton* (R., vol. xxxix.), lay near it, and, according to Mr. Farrer (R., vol. xlviii., p. 16), became absorbed in Burscough.

**Mariton Mere.**—A lake in *Mariton*, near Blackpool.

The first theme in these compound place-names appears formed from the lake, *mere*.

**Ellesmere Park.**—Surrounding *Worsley Hall*, 6 miles W. of Manchester. The noble title of Ellesmere appears to have been originally a Cheshire one.

The first theme of *Ellesmere* is a personal name. See O., pp. 33-61, for *Æthel*, used by itself and in very many compound names. *Mere* is perhaps *boundary* here.

**Mere** occurs in the names of the four parts into which Saddleworth is divided; *Friarmere*, *Quickmere*, *Shawmere*, *Lordsmere*. *Mere* is here borderland or district.

**Windermere.**—A lake in the NW. of the county, partly in Westmorland. The name occurs in a charter of Henry II., and is spelt *Winendemere*, *Wynandremere* (L.P.C., pp. 310, 312). The first part seems composed of the Celtic elements signifying rock, *beann*, *aindi*. See K., pp. 40, 43. In the latter reference are given instances of the mutation into *f* and *w* of the *b* in *beann*.

## MOOR

From the Old English *mor*, moor, denoting waste, uncultivated ground, generally high and mountainous, often swampy.

The word is usually employed as a subsidiary theme, its qualifying word being a full place-name.

**Gunnolfsmoors.**—Old name of the high moorland district lying between Chorley and Blackburn, spelt *Gunnolvesmores* in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.).

First theme is personal. *Gunnolfr* is a common Old

Norse man's name, of which the component parts are *battle* and *wolf*. The Old English form of it in O., p. 274, is *Guthwulf*.

**Quernmore.**—A parish 3 miles SE. of Lancaster. Formerly the name of a great forest, in the perambulation of which the word appears as *Quernemore* (L.P.C., p. 420).

The first theme is the Old English *cweorn*, a handmill. The moor possibly furnished mill-stones. In a Final Concord of 1227 (R., vol. xxxix.) mention is made of a place *Querneberg*, which Mr. Farrer places in Urswick. *Koernberg* is Old Norse for a mill-stone quarry. For *Querne* as a river name, see K., pp. 58, 94.

**Wolvemor.**—An estate in or near Rainford, the name of which appears to be lost. Occurs in a Final Concord of 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme may be a personal name, or a relic of the time when wolves existed there.

**Moor**, as subsidiary theme, occurs in Newton Moor, Sholver Moor, Crompton Moor, Siddall Moor, Orrell Moor, Turton Moor, Anlezark Moor, Smithells Moor, Rivington Moor, Haslingden Moor, Halshaw Moor, Aspull Moor, Cockey Moor, Calder Moor, Lobden Moor, Holcome Moor, Fulwood Moor, Bleasdale Moor, Preston Moor, Graygarth Moor, Tatham Moor, Hawkshead Moor, Satterthwaite Moor, Swallow Myre, and in many others.

## MOSS

This termination seems to have arisen from the Danish *mos*, Old Norse *mosi*, rather than to the natural development of the Old English *mōs*. In Lancashire it is specially applied to the numerous swampy peaty grounds, the remains of old forests. In Denmark and Scandinavia *mos*, *mose* are common in place-names.

**Blomos.**—Occurs in a perambulation of 1228 (L.P.C.,

p. 421). Probably the later *Blazemoss* or *Bleadale Moss* on the moorlands NE. of Garstang. See Ordnance Maps.

The first theme is the Old Norse *blár*, dark blue, used as in the Icelandic *bla-skoga-heithi*, dark-wood-heath, north of Thingvellir.

**Chatmoss.**—An extensive moss, 7 miles W. of Manchester, in the parish of Eccles. In an entry of the date 1277 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 144) it is spelt *Catemosse*.

The first theme is personal, being the name *Catta* (see O., p. 126), or a weak form *Cati* of *Cat*.

**Wirplesmos.**—Occurs in the Charter of Foundation of Burscough Priory (L.P.C., p. 349). First theme seems to be the Old Norse *verpill*, a barrel or cask, which is used in the *Sturlunga Saga* as a nickname. See vol. ii., p. 468, of the Oxford edition.

**Moss** is in common use as a subsidiary theme, as in the following and many others:—Simonswood Moss, Renacres Moss, Bickerstaffe Moss, Horscar Moss, Kirkby Moss, Narrow Moss, White Moss, King's Moss, Blandfoot Moss, Page Moss, Rainford Moss, Reeds Moss, Big Moss, Raw Moss, Bryn Moss, White Moss, Wardley Moss, Risley Moss, Glazebrook Moss, Ashton Moss, Hesketh Moss, Farington Moss, Leyland Moss, Charters Moss, Hoop Moss, Black Moss, Winmarleigh Moss, Pilling Moss, Rawcliffe Moss, Stalmine Moss, North Moss, Cockerham Moss, Blaze Moss, Thurnham Moss, Wait Moss, Hoddlesden Moss, Edgerton Moss, Accrington Moss, Duckworth Moss.

## NAB

The projecting part of a hill or rock, a peak, or promontory. Old Norse *nabbi*, a knob; Norwegian dialect *nabb*. Used as a subsidiary theme: e.g. Healy Nab, Gully

Nab, Whalley Nab. For Whalley Nab, see V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 326.

### NESS

Under the word *næss*, in B.-T., we read: "The word *ness*, found in English local names, is mostly of Scandinavian origin"; but instances are also given of its use in charters older than the Danish incursions. The Old Norse *nes*, means a promontory or headland jutting into the sea or a lake.

**Naze.**—A promontory jutting into the Ribble from the north side, at *Freckleton*. The word is the Norwegian *næs*, the Old English *næs*, the Old Norse *nes*.

**Amounderness.**—A central hundred of the county, lying N. of the Ribble. *Agemundrenesse* is the Domesday Book spelling, *Agmundernes* that of an early charter of Richard I. (L.P.C., p. 435). *Augm* . . . is a spelling of the thirteenth century (R., vol. xlviii.), *Am* . . . of the fourteenth and afterwards (R., vol. xxxi.). The spelling in O., p. 63, is *Agmund*.

The first theme is the Old Norse personal name *Ögmund*, old form *Agemund* or *Agmund*, and the word is in the genitive case.

**Crossens.**—Ecclesiastical district 3 miles N. of Southport. In an early reference to the place, 1327 (R., vol. xxxi., p. 104), the word appears as *Crosnes*.

The first theme is Irish-Scandinavian, and marks the position of an early rood, as a landmark perhaps, or for worship.

**Furness.**—A peninsula to the W. of Morecambe Bay. The Charter of the Foundation of Furness Abbey speaks of *Forestam de Fudernesio*, 1127 (L.P.C., pp. 302, 307, 312), and in charters of thirty years later are the words *Abbas Fornesii* and *Furnesiam*. In the second half of

the twelfth century and afterwards we meet with such forms as *Abbas de Furnellis* (L.P.C., p. 204), and the frequent mention of a family "*de Furnellis*."

The first theme is personal: *Fulder*. See O., p. 251, in which place Searle considers the word as an abbreviated form of *Folth-here*. The roots of this word are *fulca*, and *here*, folk and host; see F., col. 552. The same first theme explains the *Pile of Foudrey*, the island being adjacent to *Furness*.

**Widnes.**—A borough 12 miles SE. of Liverpool, on the Mersey. *Wydenes* and *Widnes* occur in the thirteenth century (R., vol. xlviii.), and later forms are *Widnesse*, *Witnes*, *Wednes* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.). The first theme is the personal name *Wid*, *Wido* (see O., pp. 485, 486). *Wid* is found as a component of several personal names, the root being the Old English *wid*, wide, ample. F., col. 1562, also gives other explanations of the root.

## NOOK

A corner, a bend. In place-names the word denotes an out-of-the-way spot, somewhat inaccessible. Often applied to places on the borders of mosses. Apparently a Mercian word of Scandinavian origin. For the angularity denoted by the word, compare the Old Norse *hnúkr*, a knoll or peak.

**Barrow Nook.**—A hamlet in Bickerstaffe, SE. of Ormskirk. *Barrow* is the north country word, meaning a mound or elevation.

**Black Hey Nook**, or **Bleak Hey Nook**, 2 miles N. of Dobcross.

**Moss Nook.**—A hamlet in Rainford.

**Nimble Nook.**—A hamlet 2 miles W. of Oldham.

**Nook**, as the above cases show, is a subsidiary theme.



So also in the following:—Maggot Nook, Twitch Hill Nook, Close Nook, Moor Nook, Green Nook, Cabus Nook, Crabtree Nook, Hale Nook, Higham Nook, Holme Nook, and others.

### PIKE

A pointed eminence, from the Old English *pīc*, point, pike.

Used as a subsidiary theme in Parlick Pike, Brown Pike, White Pike, Rivington Pike, Thieveley Pike, Clougha Pike.

### POOL

From the Old English *pōl*, a pool; used also to denote the estuary of a small stream as it widens into the sea. The *pool* in Liverpool is not the estuary of the Mersey, but of a small stream which falls into it near the present Custom House. This pool formed the oldest harbour of Liverpool, and was the site of the first dock.

**Blackpool**, a town on the seacoast, WNW. of Preston, came into existence as a sea-bathing place in the eighteenth century. The pool was inland; see Baines's History of Lancashire, 1836, vol. iv., p. 424. *Blackpool* occurs many times in the Bispham Registers from 1602 onwards, generally with the article "the."

In R., vol. x., pp. 14, 16, *Blacke Pull* is found in 1661, the *Blacke poole* in 1626. First theme descriptive.

**Crokispool** occurs in a charter of Henry II. (L.P.C., p. 393). *Crook* is on the coast, at the mouth of the Lune, and has its origin in the personal name *Croc*. See O., p. 144.

**Liverpool** is spelt *Liuerpul* in the document known as the Charter of King John, 1207; also in an earlier charter, 1190-1194, and Pipe Roll of 1207 (L.P.C., pp.

432, 220). Two variants are *Litherpol*, 1222 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 128), and *Livrepol*, 1259 (R., vol. xlix.), and a sixteenth-century form in Leland's Itinerary is *Lyrpoole*.

The first theme is the personal name *Leofhere* (see O., p. 328), of which Searle there gives an abbreviated form, *Lifere*.

The form *Litherpole*, much in use in the Middle Ages, is due to the same influence which produced *Litherland* out of *Liderlant* (see the word *Litherland*).

The history of the place-name Liverpool was first very fully given by Professor Wyld in an article published in the Liverpool Courier in the spring of 1910, and afterwards reproduced in his and Dr. Hirst's Lancashire Place-names.

**Otterspool.**—On the Mersey, 3 miles S. of Liverpool. The first theme is probably personal; *Ohthere* in O., p. 365.

There is another similar name in North Meols: *Otrepol*, 1311 (R., vol. liv.).

**Styrespol** occurs in a Final Concord of 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.); situated apparently near Broughton-in-Furness. The first theme is the personal name *Styr*. See O., p. 432.

## RIDGE, RIGG

A range of hills. From the Old English *hrycg*, back, ridge. The Old Norse form is *hryggr*, and thus to Scandinavian influence is probably due the form *Rigg* found in the north of the county.

**Eskrigg** or **Eskrick**.—In Gressingham, 8 miles NE. of Lancaster, near the Lune. First theme the Old English *æsc*, the ash-tree.

**Foulridge**.—A parish on the Yorkshire border, 2 miles N. of Colne. Spelt *Folrigge*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 87); *Folrig*, 1261 (R., vol. xlix., p. 235); *Folrige*, 1332 (R., vol.

xxxi.); *Fowlerigge*, 1600 (R., vol. xii.); *Foulrigg*, 1650 (R., vol. i.).

The first theme is the Old English *fūl*, foul, ugly, difficult. The spelling *Fowlerigge* seems to imply that in 1600 the theme was supposed to be *fugel*, a bird.

**Longridge Fell.**—NE. of Preston. The urban district of *Longridge* is at the western extremity of the ridge. *Langrig* is mentioned in a Final Concord of 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is descriptive.

**Ridge** is frequently used as a subsidiary theme, as in Great Close Ridge, Pilling Ridge, Preesall Ridge, Hazle Rigg, Bailrig, Blake Rigg, Eccles Riggs, Mans Riggs, Birk Riggs, Hazel Ridge.

## RIVERS

The names of the most important rivers are the following:—Duddon, Crake, Leven, Winster, Brathay, Russland Pool, Steers Pool, Lickle, Eea, Keer, Greta, Leck, Hindburn, Roeburn, Lune, Conder, Cocker, Wenning, Wyre, Calder, Grizedale Beck, Loud, Brock, Hodder, Calder, Ribble, Yarrow, Lostock, Darwen, Douglas, Goyt, Henburn, Croal, Roch, Irwell, Irk, Medlock, Tame, Glazebrook, Cornbrook. Gorbok, Mersey, Sankey Brook, Tarbock Brook, Alt.

Very few of these words have a meaning in the English or Scandinavian tongues. I must leave those that are supposed to have a meaning in the more ancient tongues of these islands to Celtic scholars. In a few cases where a name is preserved in that of a village or town situated near it, I have illustrated the word by quoting other river names, either in these islands or on the Continent, which contain the same element, and also by such information as Krausse's little book furnished. Two facts are interesting about these names. Many of them contain an

element which means *water* in some form : stream, rivulet, rain, torrent, flow, and the like. And the other is that they should be Celtic at all, and have survived linguistic changes around them, living through the German and Scandinavian colonisations. I am induced to assign this vitality to religious or superstitious causes.

### ROD, ROYD

This is the Old Norse *ruth*, *rjóthr*, a clearing, open space in a wood, not uncommon in Germany under the form *Rode*, and in Denmark and Norway under the forms *Ryd*, *Röd*, *Rud*. In England it is mostly found in the mountainous districts of the West Riding and East Lancashire.

**Blackrod.**—An urban district 6 miles W. of Bolton-le-Moors. *Blakerode*, 1201 (L.P.C., p. 127), is the usual spelling, until there occurs *Blakerod*, 1337 (R., vol. xlv.), and *Blakrode*, 1414 (R., vol. l.). First theme is descriptive—black, obscure.

**Dobroyd.**—Part of the town of Todmorden. First theme personal, familiar for *Robert*. The name *Dobbe* occurs several times in the Assize Rolls of the thirteenth century (R., vol. xlvii.).

**Heyrod.**—A village 3 miles NE. of *Ashton-under-Lyne*. Early forms not known. First theme may be personal, there are many instances of the name in mediæval times; or it may be descriptive, meaning fenced in or enclosed, from Middle English *hei*, a hedge.

**Heyroyd.**—A village 1 mile E. of Colne. See preceding word.

**Huntroyde.**—Village and hall in the township of Simonstone NW. of Padiham. The hall dates from the sixteenth century originally (see V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 501).

The first theme I take to be descriptive of the early use of the wood-clearing.

**Langroyd.**—An estate 1 mile N. of Colne. First theme descriptive.

**Monkroyd.**—An estate in Foulridge beyond Colne. *Monkerode*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi., p. 83). First theme probably due to the original clearing, attributed to the monks of Pontefract.

**Oakenrod.**—A village in the township of Spotland, half a mile from Rochdale. First theme descriptive. Cf. the Yorkshire *Ecroyd*.

**Ormerod** in *Cliviger*. *Ormerode*, 1311, is found in R., vol. liv. The first theme is the well-known personal Norse name *Ormr*. For the English form, *Orm*, see O., p. 370, and *Wurm*, O., p. 522.

## SAND

Old English *Sand*. This termination occurs in *Cockersand*.

**Blundell Sands.**—A coast-town of suburban residences, inhabited chiefly by Liverpool merchants and tradesmen. The principal church was built in 1874. Blundell Sands forms with Great Crosby an urban district. The town was named after the chief owner of the land on which it was built. Blundell is a Norman-French name and denotes in its origin the complexion, the French *blond*.

**Cockersand.**—The abbey at the mouth of the Cocker; it had its origin in the reign of Henry II. and remained till the dissolution of the monasteries.

The first theme is in all probability the river name. Cf. the Gaelic *Caochan*, a rivulet, and the river *Kocher*, a tributary of the *Neckar*. See also K., p. 58.

### SCALES, SCOWLES, SCOLES

North country words, denoting temporary huts put up for the protection of the watchers of cattle, or for the care of peat. Two Old Norse words seem to meet in these place-terminations: the Old Norse *skáli*, of which the primary meaning is *hut* or *shed*; and the Old Norse *skjol*, a shelter or cover, a word which is still used in the sense of a shed or pent-house in the South of Norway (Aasen's Norsk Ordbog, under *skjol*).

**Scales.**—A hamlet 4 miles S. of Ulverston. It occurs in Patent Rolls of Henry III. (R., vol. xlix.). Later forms are *Scalles* (R., vol. x., p. 78) and *Scalle* (R., vol. i.).

There is a *Scales* 1 mile SE. of Kirkham.

**Scholes.**—A suburb of Wigan, on the NE.

**Elliscales.**—By Dalton-in-Furness, to the north. It appears as *Alynscales*, 1382 (R., vol. l.).

The first theme is a doubtful personal name; it may be *Ella* or *Aelle*.

**Feniscowles.**—Ecclesiastical district in Pleasington, to the SW. of Blackburn. In 1235 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 146) there occurs Adam de *Feinycholes*; in 1309 (V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 288) *Fenniscoles*; in 1600 (R., vol. xii.) *Feniscoll*.

The first theme is the Old English adjective *fennig*, fenny, muddy.

**North Scale.**—A village in the island of Walney, opposite Barrow-in-Furness.

### SCAR

A cliff, a rock. The Old Norse *sker* denotes an isolated rock in the sea, a skerry. The Old Norse *skarth*, a notch, is used to denote a mountain pass (as in Scarf Gap, Cumberland). The two words appear to have become

confused in the word *scar*, which is used with the general meaning of *cliff* without any limitation, such as that of being isolated by the sea.

The word is found in **Bigland Scar**, a hill 2 miles W. of Cartmel.

Also in **Billinge Scar**, 2 miles NW. of Blackburn.

**Scarth Hill** is an isolated elevation 1 mile SE. of Ormskirk. Cf. *Scarisbrick*, under the theme *Breck*.

**Scar** is used as a subsidiary theme in Bigland Scar, Barker Scar, Walney Scar, and others.

### SCOUGH, SCOW

This is the Old Norse *skogr*, a shaw, a wood. A not unusual termination of place-names in Denmark, under the form *skov*. Thus the English word points to Danish occupation.

**Burscough**.—A parish 2 miles NE. of Ormskirk. It is spelt *Burscogh* in the charter of the foundation of the priory, in the reign of Richard I. (L.P.C., p. 349). In an entry of the year 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.), it appears as *Burschehou*. The usual mediæval spelling is *Burscogh*, and *Bruscogh* is found in a clerical subsidy of about 1538 (R., vol. xxxiii., p. 32). The modern spelling appears in 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is the personal name *burra*, which may be found in the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 160, and which Mu., p. 49, connects with the Old Norse *burr*, a son. Searle gives it in O., p. 122.

**Cunscough**.—A chapelry 3 miles S. of Ormskirk. In the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.), the form is *Cunnescoch*, 1246. And in 1322 (R., vol. liv.) *Cunscogh* and *Konscogh*. The first theme is the personal name *Cuna*, which occurs in the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 163. F., col. 378, connects it with the Anglo-Saxon *cyn*, under the root *cuni*, race.

**Myerscough.**—A parish 5 miles S. of Garstang. The word appears as *Mirscho*, 1262, and *Miresco*, 1265, in R., vol. xlviii., and later *Mirescove*, 1297. In R., vol. x., *Myerscow* in 1615, *Mirescogh* 1637, *Myerscough* 1574.

The first theme is the Old Norse *mýrr*, a moor, bog, swamp; the origin of the English *mire*.

**Tarlscough.**—A hamlet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile NW. of Burscough Bridge. *Tharlescogh* appears in the Foundation Charter of Burscough Priory (L.P.C., p. 350).

The first theme is an abraded form of a common Norse name, *Thorvald*, *Thorald*, of which English forms in O., p. 451, are *Thurweald*, *Tuold*.

## SCOUT

High rock, projecting ridge, a precipice. A Scandinavian word; the Old Norse *skút* is given in Aasen's Norsk Ordbog as "an overhanging rock." Compare the Old Norse word *skúta*, to jut out so as to form a hollow or cave.

**Dean Scout.**—A mountain half-way between Todmorden and Burnley, in the Forest of Rossendale, overlooking the Vale of Cliviger. First theme *denu*, a valley.

## SEAT

The Old Norse *setr*; *sæte*, *sæter* in Aasen's Ordbog; Old English (*ge*)*sete*;—meaning a seat, farm, or residence. This termination, which originally appeared in *Cadishead*, *Hawkeshead*, *Swainshead*, has given place, in the growth of time, to the termination *head*. See these words above.

## SHAW

This is the Old English *sceaga*, any small group of trees, copse, thicket. In some place-names it appears to



have arisen from the termination *haw* (from *haga* enclosure), by attaching the genitival *s* of the first theme to the second theme of the place-name.

**Shaw**, or **Shaw Chapel**.—A village 3 miles N. of Oldham.

Other combinations with *Shaw*, as *Shaw Edge*, *Shaw Clough*, occur in SE. Lancashire.

**Audenshaw**.—Urban district and parish 3 miles SW. of Ashton-under-Lyne. The word occurs in charters of Kings John and Henry III. (L.P.C.). It is spelt *Aldensshade* (? *Aldenshake*), *Aldeneshaw*, *Aldeneshagh*. Two other forms, of somewhat later but uncertain date, are given in L.P.C., *Aldwynshay*, *Aldwynshaw*. Apparently the *s* belongs to the first theme, which is the proper name *Ealduini*, and occurs in S., p. 154, O., p. 201.

**Balshaw Lane**.—Seven miles S. of Preston. The first theme of *Balshaw* is personal, as in *Ballam*. (See this word under the termination *Holm*.)

**Bickershaw**.—A village near *Abram*, 3 miles SE. of Wigan. In a Final Concord of 1395 (R., vol. 1.) it occurs as *Bykersha* . . .

The first theme is the personal name *Bica*, *Bicca*, which appears in a charter of Cynewulf, 778 (see S., p. 427; also O., p. 106). *Bike* is a Low German name (see W., pp. 34, 35). For the stem of the word *bic*, see F., col. 300, who seems disposed to see in it a reference to some weapon. The final *r* of the word *Bicker* is either intrusive or the remains of a syllabic ending of the word, as *here*, or merely an extension or "erweiterung." See F., col. 1199.

**Bradshaw**.—A village 3 miles NE. of Bolton-le-moors. The word is spelt *Bradeshagh* in an entry of 1312 (R., vol. xlv.), and *Bradshagh* in 1505 (R., vol. 1.).

The first theme is the Old English *brād*, broad. The

personal name *brada*, however, occurs in the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 166.

**Cowlshaw.**—A village 2 miles N. of Oldham. Spelt *Cowlyshawe* in 1600 (R., vol. xii.). No earlier records. The word *Cowly*, for *Cowley*, is probably a personal name of which the first theme is *cu*, cow. But the word may have had more than one origin. See *Cowley Hill*, under the theme *Hill*; and *Collyhurst*, under the theme *Hurst*.

**Crankeyshaw.**—A village 1 mile N. of Rochdale. No early records of the word. First theme probably descriptive, the word *cranky*, meaning twisted or crooked. *Cronk*, however, is frequent in Manx place-names in the sense of hill.

**Crawshaw Booth.**—Of the Higher Booths, in Rossendale, 2 miles NE. of Haslingden. In 1323 it appears as *Croweshagh* (V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 433). The first theme is probably descriptive, from the birds; though *Crawe* is an old personal name. See O., p. 144.

**Douueshagh, Doveshaw** is mentioned in an early forest perambulation (see L.P.C., p. 425) as near Chipping.

The first theme is probably descriptive, being taken from the birds; though *duuua* is a personal name. See O., p. 173.

**Dunnockshaw.**—A parish in Rossendale 4 miles NE. of Haslingden. It is spelt *Dunnockschaë* in 1296, *Dunnockschaghe* in 1305, and *Dunnokschaw*, 1323 (V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 514). The first theme may be descriptive, from the birds; though *Dunnoc* may be a personal name, a diminutive of *Dunn*. See O., pp. xxiii., 172.

**Goldshaw Booth.**—A parish 4 miles NW. of Burnley, under Pendle Hill. The earlier forms of the word are given in the V.C.H. (vol. vi., p. 514) as *Goldiaue*, 1323–1324; *Goldea*, 1422; *Goldeshagh*, 1459.

The first theme may be descriptive, referring to natural appearance or colour; but it may also be a personal name (see O., p. 266). The original second theme appears to have been *eige*, a Domesday suffix, found in *Berredseige* (= Bardsea) which developed into *eye* and *ea*. This suffix meaning an island meadow, is the equivalent of the Norse *holm*. The change to *shaw* has been assisted by the insertion of the genitival *s*.

**Goodshaw Booth and Goodshaw Fold**, in Rossendale, 3 miles NE. of Haslingden. The spelling in V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 433, 1323, is *Godeshagh*, and in O., p. 260, we find *God* a personal name.

**Grimshaw**.—A hamlet and estate 5 miles SE. of Blackburn. The word appears as *Grymeschawe*, 1284 (R., vol. xlix.), and *Grymeshagh*, 1441 (R., vol. l.).

The first theme is the personal name *Grim*, of which there are many examples in O., p. 268.

*Grimshaw* is found in other parts of Lancashire: *Grimshaw* in Cliviger; *Grimshaw Green* in Croston; *Grimshaw Delph* in Skelmersdale.

**Hawkshaw**.—A hamlet in Tottington Lower End, Bury. No early record. First theme probably from the bird.

**Halshaw Moor** by Farnworth, 3 miles SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. No early records of the name, so that it is doubtful whether the first theme of *Halshaw* should be regarded as the personal name *Hal*, *Hale* (see O., p. 278) or be referred to the Old English *health*. See *Halgh* among the list of terminations.

**Hardshaw**.—A hamlet now forming a part of St. Helens. It is spelt *Hardshaye* in 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

First theme probably the personal name *heard* (see O., p. 285). Perhaps the word should be divided *Hards-haw*, suggested by the 1600 form. *Haw*, from Old English *haga*, would mean enclosure.

**Higginshaw** in Royton, 2 miles N. of Oldham. First theme, a mediæval name, diminutive of *Higg*, a supposed familiar shortening of Richard.

**Marshaw**.—A hamlet near the sources of the river Wyre. *Marschashheued* occurs in a perambulation given in L.P.C., p. 427.

The first theme is probably the Old English *mære*, boundary. The *heued* is head, an adjacent height.

**Openshaw**.—A district on the SE. side of Manchester, along the *Ashton road*, was *Openshaw* in 1296 (V.C.H., vol. iv., p. 287). First theme descriptive, meaning free?

**Smallshaw**, in the district of *Knott Lanes*, Ashton-under-Lyne. First theme descriptive.

**Studshaw** or **Stoodshaw**.—A village  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile NE. of Rochdale. Early forms not known. First theme may be the Old English *stōd*, a stud of horses.

**Walshaw**.—A hamlet in Tottington Lower End, Bury. No early records known. First theme may be the personal name *Wala* (see O., p. 476) or the Old English *weall*, a wall.

**Wetshaw**.—This word appears in personal names in the Assize Rolls and in Final Concords (R., vols. xlvii., xlix., l.). *Richard-of-the-Wetschawe*, *Richard de Wetes-hagh*, *William de Wetteshagh*.

First theme the Old English adjective *wæt*, wet, moist.

**Windleshaw**.—An old ruin, 1 mile N. of St. Helens, formerly an Abbey. For *Windle*, see under the termination *Hill*.

## SHIRE

The origin is the Old English word *sair*, a district, shire, diocese, or parish.

**Hoskinshire**.—Apparently the name of a farm or estate

lying to the north of the river Wyre, half a mile E. of Rawcliffe Hall. No records known. First theme seems to be the name of some early owner.

**Wilpshire.**—A parish 3 miles N. of Blackburn. The thirteenth century forms are *Wlipsisire*, *Wlypsire*, *Wlyppe-schyre* (R., vols. xlvii., xlviii.). In Final Concords of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries we find *Wylpshire*, 1396, *Willipshire*, 1508 (R., vol. i.). The first theme is a personal name, a familiar contracted form of the scriptural Philip. See W., p. 236. It is now pronounced *Lip* locally; see Baines's History of Lancashire, vol. iii., p. 360.

## SIDE

The use of this word in place-names to denote a border district seems to be Scandinavian. It occurs in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland, generally marking proximity to water, but also a sloping district near a mountain range. It is the Old Norse *sitha*, Middle English *side*.

There are cases, doubtless, in which *side* has developed out of another place-theme, as in the Westmorland *Arnside*, where the termination was originally *head*.

**Affeside** or **Affetside.**—Hamlet in the district of Bradshaw, on the mountain road (Watling Street) which forms the NE. boundary of the district. No early records, and the first theme is doubtful.

**Ayside.**—A village 4 miles N. of Cartmel, situated in the valley of the river *Eea*. Early records uncertain. Later records point to first theme being the river.

**Rampside.**—Ecclesiastical district 6 miles S. of Dalton-in-Furness, on the coast. First theme, the personal name *Ram*, shortened form of the Norse name *Hrafn*, as in Ramsbottom. The *p* is intrusive.

**Yarlside.**—Village 5 miles S. of Dalton-in-Furness.

First theme the Old English personal name *Gerolf* (see O., p. 257) as in *Ireleth*.

**Yarlside.**—Village 2 miles W. of Tunstall. First theme as in preceding.

The names *Beckside*, *Carrside*, *Heyside*, *Landside*, *Moor-side*, *Moss-side* explain themselves. There are at least 8 places of the last named in Lancashire.

**Crakeside**, **Keerside**, refer to the respective rivers *Crake* and *Keer*.

**Side** is used as a subsidiary theme in many cases besides the above :—Saddleside, Higham Side, Harrow Side, Brackenside, Lakeside, Ridding Side, and others.

### SIKE, SYKE

An old word for a water-course found in records and charters, compounded with place-names that have mostly gone out of use. It is the Old English *sic*, meaning ditch ; Old Norse, *sík*, *siki*, ditch, trench.

**Syke.**—A village  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. of Rochdale.

**Brumlansic.**—Mentioned in the boundaries of Toxteth Forest (L.P.C., p. 421). Now altogether lost. First theme perhaps the personal name *brum*, for which see O., p. 117. The *d* of the unstressed *land* has disappeared.

**Bradelaysyke** occurs in a Final Concord of 1262 (R., vol. xxxix.). For *Bradley*, see under the theme *Ley*.

**Harlesike.**—A village 3 miles NE. of Burnley. Early records unknown. The first theme appears to be the personal name *Herle*, which is a component part of several names (see O., p. 295) and is found in *Harleton* or *Hurleton*, near Ormskirk, and in *Hurlingham*.

**Stocsiche** is found in a Final Concord of 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is the Old English *stoc*, trunk, log of wood.

**SLACK**

A north country dialect word denoting a fall in the surface of the ground, a low-lying hollow; doubtless of Scandinavian origin. The word is still used in a similar sense in parts of the South of Norway. The corresponding Danish *slank* is used as first theme, *Slangerup*, *Slangethorp*. See Madsen, p. 241. Also Aasen's Ordbog.

**Slack.**—E. of Cartmel, near the sea.

**The Slack** in Monton, Eccles.

**The Slack** in Balderstone, Rochdale.

It is used chiefly, however, as a subsidiary second theme, as in Billinge Slack, Burn Slack, Cross Slack, Lane End Slack, Water Slack, Ash Slack, and others.

**SLADE**

This word, used occasionally in place-names, is the Old English *slæd*, flat marshy ground, a breadth of green sward between two woods.

**Bagslate.**—A village and moor in Spotland, west of Rochdale. No early records known. First theme is the personal name *Bacga*, O., p. 78. Spelling of second theme, influenced perhaps, by the Old Norse *slétta*, a plain, a level field.

**SNAPE**

A puzzling word. Murray, in N.E.D., considers the meaning doubtful, but adds that in south-western dialects it denotes a spring or boggy place in a field. Stratmann-Bradley, in M.E.D., interprets it by winter pasture, attaching a mark of interrogation. In Iceland *snöp* denotes scanty growth of grass for sheep, a "nip." We get no assistance from foreign place-names, where the word does not seem to occur, except that Murray has found *snab* in Old

Flemish to mean a point of land, thus connecting it with the German *schnabel*, a bird's beak.

It seems to me probable that the Danes in their settlements brought with them the dialect word *snab* (older form, *snabe*; see Falk and Torp's *Ordbog*), of which the meaning in Aasen, as employed in the South of Norway, is a small piece, a bit, a stump. Thus the word in place-names is a congener of *thwaite*, *snead*, and *croft*. In several of the words which follow, *snape* appears almost synonymous with *croft*.

**Snape and Snape Green.**—A hamlet in the township of *Scarisbrick*, to the N. of Ormskirk.

**Snape.**—The name of a close in Habergham Eaves (V.C.H., vol. vi., 456).

**Snab Green.**—In the north of the parish of Melling, NE. of Lancaster.

**Snab House and Higher Snab.**—In the valley of the Lune, opposite Hornby.

**Boysnape or Boysnope.**—In a Final Concord of 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.) appears the mill of *Bruneshop*, which Mr. Farrer identifies with *Boysnope*, a place in the parish of Eccles,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile NE. of Irlam. The first theme of the word is the personal name *Brun*, for which see O., p. 117. The second theme is *hope*.

In R., vol. xlvii., p. 144, there occurs the word *Boylsnape*, referring to the place mentioned in the preceding paragraph. See *Bulsnape*.

**Bulsnape.**—A manor in Goosnargh to the NE. of Preston. First theme the animal—bull.

**Dewysnape** occurs in a Final Concord, in the personal name of Benedict de D. (R., vol. xxxix.). First theme probably descriptive. Does it refer to the dew-rounds or early walks of hunters? See *Ring-walk*, in the N.E.D.



**Fairsnape.**—Higher Fairsnape and Lower Fairsnape are places about 7 miles to the E. of Garstang. The first theme refers probably to roebucks in their fifth year. See N.E.D., vol. iv., p. 26.

**Kidsnape.**—A manor in Goosnargh, to the NE. of Preston. First theme the animal.

**Reedysnape.**—In Dutton, in the parish of Ribchester, S. of Longridge Fell. First theme descriptive.

**Blacksnape.**—A hamlet in Over Darwen, 5 miles SE. of Blackburn. No early records. First theme descriptive.

### SNEAD

This is the Old English *snæd*, which B.-T. (after Leo) defines as a "piece of land within defined limits, but without enclosures." Connected with the Old English *snīdan*, to cut—possibly implying the cutting of marks on trees and stones to testify to boundaries. Possibly may mean a farm cut off a large estate.

**Halsnead.**—A hamlet 2 miles S. of Prescott. *Halsnade* and *Holsnade* (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 15, 29) are forms of the word in the Assize Rolls of 1247; *Halsnad* and *Hallesnad* (R., vol. xlix.) somewhat later. The first theme is the personal name *Hale* (see O., p. 278), as in Halsall.

### STALL

The Old English *steall* denotes place or stead generally, then a stall or place for cattle; also a fishing-ground or place for catching fish.

**Featherstall.**—A village in Blatchingworth, NE. of Rochdale. First theme the personal name *Feader*, of which an example is given in O., p. 240. See *Featherston* below.

**Rawtenstall.**—A borough in Rossendale, 4 miles W. of Bacup. In an Inquest of 1323 (R., vol. liv.) the original vaccary is spelt *Routonstall*. In Charles II.'s grant to General Monck (V.C.H., vi., p. 233) it is called *Rottanstall*, alias *Rounstallhey*. Other forms led to *Rawtenstall*. In the difficulty of choice we take *Rou* to be the Middle English *rug*, ridge, and *tonstall* to be the same word as the next.

**Tunstall.**—A township in the extreme NE. point of the county: the *Tunestalle* of Domesday Book. It appears in a Final Concord of 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.).

This place-name, which occurs in several parts of England, seems to have originated in the compound word *tun-steall*, meaning a farmstead or farmyard. See the Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries, B.-T. and Dr. Sweet's.

## STEAD

The Old English *stede*, place or occupied spot, is found as a termination in place-names, through a very extended region from Hanover in the south to Iceland in the north. The Old Norse form of the word is *stathr*.

**Bickerstaffe.**—A parish 3 miles S. of Ormskirk. The spelling *Bikerstath*, with such variations as *Bykerstath*, *Bykarstath*, beginning with an entry of 1226, in R., vol. xlviii., lasts apparently to the beginning of the eighteenth century. In R., vol. xi., we read Bickersteth alias *Bickerstaffe*. The *ff* spelling in personal names is as early as the reign of James the First (R., vol. xii.). The occurrence in R., vol. xlix., p. 242, of the year 1267, can only be a scribe's error.

The first theme of the name is the personal *Bica*, *Bicca* (see O., p. 106). The second syllable of the first theme, *er*, is either a remnant of a second theme, like *here*, in what may have been a bithematic name, or a simple intensive

extension. See F., col. 1199; also paragraph 4, Chapter II. above.

**Bowstead Gates.**—A village 2 miles N. of Ulverston. *Bolstathr* is the Old Norse for a farmstead, *ból* being cognate to the English *bold*.

**Croxteth.**—A park and mansion 4 miles NE. of Liverpool. Spelt *Crocstad* and *Croxstath* in the thirteenth century (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is the personal name *Croc* (see O., p. 144). The Old Norse *krokr*, a crook or anything bent, was used as a nickname (see the Landnama, III., 14, 10).

**Toxteth.**—An ancient park or forest, now a suburb of Liverpool, on the south. In Domesday Book it appears as *Stochestede*. In a Pipe Roll of King John it is *Tokestat* (L.P.C., p. 217), in a perambulation of Henry III. *Toxstake* (L.P.C.), and in the Great Inquest *Tokestath* (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme in the Domesday form is the Old English *stoc*, meaning log, trunk; in the later forms the first theme is personal; *Toki* is a frequent Norse name, of which English forms are found in O., p. 455.

I have on various occasions pointed out how the Norse settlers in Lancashire sometimes modified the Anglo-Saxon names of places, changing them into forms which had an evident meaning in their own language. The change from *Stochestede* to *Tokestath* is a case in point; both themes in the former are Anglo-Saxon, in the latter Norse. *Stokkr* is not used either in Norway or Denmark as a first theme; *Toki* is common in the place-names of both. See Altcar, Lathom, and other words.

**Tunstead.**—There are several places of this name in Lancashire, as in other counties. The one mentioned in a Final Concord of 1202 (R., vol. xxxix., p. 38) and spelt

*Tunstede* is in Skelmersdale. The Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries, B.-T. and Dr. Sweet's, interpret the word as village; and so *Tunstead*, like *Tunstall*, became a place-name.

### STOCK

This is the Old English word *stocc*, stock, log of wood, trunk, tree-stump. A common place-name theme in the south, but rare in the north, and very rare in the districts of the Danish settlements. Stock probably denotes a stockaded place, originally.

**Lostock.**—A village 4 miles E. of Bolton-le-Moors. It appears in the Great Inquest of 1212 as *Lostoc* (R., vol. xlviii.), afterwards as *Lostok*, 1204 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Lostocke*, *Lostock*, 1622 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is probably Celtic or pre-Celtic, and the old river name of the stream which is now the Lostock. Various streams in the north have the same theme: Lodore, the Lune, and the Loud. See K., p. 60.

### STY

This is the Old English *stig*, a path, and many of the words in which it appeared in early times have gone out of use. In the Index to Mr. Farrer's L.P.C. are such words: Hulvesty, Coumstiis, Hardesty, of which the first themes are *Ulf*, *Cumb*, *Heard*, apparently.

**Thorphinsty.** — Hall and hamlets 7 miles NE. of Cartmel, near the Winster. Spelt in Teesdale's map *Thorpinsty*. First theme the Norse name *Thorfinn* (see O., p. 446).

### TANG, TONG

In Old Norse there are two words: one, *tangi*, a spit of land projecting into the sea or a river, also applied to a

piece of high land projecting into a moss, or even into other land; the other, *tunga*, a tongue, applied to land included in the angle between two rivers which meet. The corresponding words in Old English—*tange*, tongs, and *tunge*, tongue—do not seem to be so clearly separate in their application as the Old Norse.

**Tonge.**—A township 1 mile NE. of Bolton-le-Moors. The forms in the early Lancashire Inquests are *Tonge Tong* (R., vol. xlviii.), and there is a form *Toung* in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlviii.). *Tonge* is the district between two brooks, the Tonge Brook and Bradshaw Brook, which meet and form a tributary of the Irwell.

**Tonge.**—A township 1 mile SE. of Middleton. It is spelt *Tange* in the Great Inquest, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 71), and soon afterwards *Tonge*. The district lies between the river Irk, and one of its tributaries, the Wince Brook.

**Garstang.**—A market-town 11 miles N. of Preston, appears as *Cherestanc* in Domesday Book. In early charters we find *Gairstang*, *Gerstang* (L.P.C., pp. 361, 442), and in the Pipe Rolls *Gerstan*, *Geirstan* (L.P.C., pp. 178, 192). Variants occur: *Geersteng*, 1208; *Gayerstang*, 1246; *Geyrstang*, 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Garstang* appears early in the seventeenth century (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is the personal name *Gær* (Old Norse *geirr*, a spear), of which examples may be seen in O., p. 252, compounded with other themes. The Old Norse is frequently an uncompounded name. For root *gairu*, see F., col. 571.

## THORN

This Old English word is found in place-names in all parts of England. The unlauted form, *thyrne*, a thorn-bush, is sometimes used. The Old Norse corresponding words are *Thorn* and *Thyrnir*.

**Arkillesthorn.** — This place-name occurs in a Final Concord of 1228 (R., vol. xxxix., p. 54).

The first theme is personal, of which O. gives the forms *Arctel*, *Arkil*, *Earnctel*. The Old Norse form is *Arnkell*. The Norse names having Ketill for second theme shorten that theme in the nominative to *Kell* (see C.V., p. 337).

In the same Final Concord occurs another Norse word, **Saudhusthorn**. The first part of this is *sauthhus*, meaning sheep-pens.

**Henthorn.**—A hamlet 2 miles SW. of Clitheroe, in the valley of the Ribble. In the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.) it appears as *Hennethyrne*, and in the Lay Subsidies *Henthern*, 1332, and *Henthorn* (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is a personal name, of which Low German furnishes the forms *Hen*, *Han*, *Henne*, *Hane*. See W., pp. 143, 158, Winkler regards them and other similar forms as abridged forms of the Biblical *Johannes*. Förstemann, col. 746, suggests that the root *han* is related to the Old English *hana*, a cock. On the other hand, he refers *hen* in *Henricus* (col. 734) to the root *haimi*, home. O. gives several names beginning with *hean* and *ean* (pp. 285, 211) of which roots nothing certain can be said.

**Worsthorn.**—A parish 2 miles E. of Burnley. In Final Concords of 1202, the forms of the word are *Worhesthorn*, *Wrdestorn* (R., vol. xxxix., pp. 22, 18). In the Lancashire Inquests *Wrdeston*, 1242, *Wrthisthorn*, 1258 (R., vol. xlviii.). The Assize Rolls have *Wurhesthorn* (R., vol. xlvii.), and in a Final Concord of 1397 is the form *Worsthorn* (R., vol. l.).

The first theme is a personal name: the name given in O., p. 522, *Wurta*. It is a personal name from *worth*, a homestead, which in Old English (see B.-T.) takes the forms *weorth*, *worth*, *wurth*, *wyrth*. The personal name has given rise to a patronymic, as shown below.

## THORP

A common termination of German and Danish place-names under the forms *-dorp* *-trup*. The Old English *thorþ* or *throp* means farm, estate, village. In the Danish parts of England, especially Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, it is usually *thorþ* or *thorpe*. In the northern counties the word is rare, and from Lancashire has almost disappeared.

**Thorp.**—An old manor in the township of *Bretherton*, 9 miles SW. of Preston. In early Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.) it is *Torp*; in the Great Inquest (R., vol. xlviii.) and Final Concords (R., vol. xxxix.) *Thorþ*.

**Thorpe and Lower Thorpe**, hamlets 2 miles NW. of Oldham.

**Thorpe Green.**—One mile SW. of Brindle.

**Gawthorpe Hall.**—In Habergham Eaves, near Burnley. There seem to be no records of the name older than the sixteenth century, so possibly it may have come from Yorkshire, where there is a Gawthorpe near Huddersfield, and another near *Dewsbury*.

**Trub Smithy**, formerly Smithy Ford (V.C.H.). A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Middleton. *Trub* seems to be a form of *Thorþ* as the Danish *trup*; but in view of the late origin of the word in this place-name, it may be a personal name, to which conjecture the words *Trubley*, *Trubshaw* lend support. Though in these words also *Trub* may mean *village* apparently.

## THWAITE

From the Old Norse *thveit*, a parcel of land, a paddock. Connected with the Old English word *thwitan*, to cut, to shave off, so that it may primarily mean a small part

of an estate cut off from a larger. It is found in the northern counties, Cumberland, Westmorland, North Lancashire, and North-west Yorkshire. It is frequent in Norway and Denmark, but its meaning is held to be doubtful. Madsen considers its primitive meaning to be *watershed*; Jellinghaus that it may be a *clearing*.

**Allithwaite.**—A parish 2 miles S. of Cartmel. The oldest forms of the word are *Alithweit*, 1247, and *Alythwayt*, 1277, in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.). In the Subsidies, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.), they are *Alyotwait* and *Alithwait*. The first theme is personal: the *v* in the 1332 form seems to show it to be the Norse name *Olaf*; the others suggest the common diminutive form *Oli*, of the same name.

**Bigthwaite.**—This word is found in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.) as *Bigetwayt*, 1247, and in a Final Concord of 1323 (R., vol. xlvi.), *Biggethwayt*. The place appears to have been near Lancaster, but the name is now lost. The first theme may be the Old Norse word for barley, *bygg*. There is, however, a personal name *biga* in O., p. 106.

**Beanthwaite.**—A hamlet 3 miles SE. of Broughton-in-Furness. No early records. First theme probably the vegetable; there is a *Beancroft* half-a-mile from *Broughton*.

**Boothwaite Nook.**—A hamlet near Broughton-in-Furness, on the SE. Teesdale's map has *Booth Nook*. No early forms known. The first theme is probably personal; the English name *Booth* is found in the fourteenth century. See Bardsley's Dict. of Surnames.

**Brackenthwaite.**—A hamlet 5 miles N. of Carnforth, on the border of Westmorland. First theme descriptive.

**Brakenesthweit** is found in the Charter of the Foundation of Burscough Priory (see L.P.C., p. 349). It



was near Ormskirk, but the name is now lost. First theme descriptive and plural. Mr. Farrer gives to the Burscough charter the date 1189-1196; in the N.E.D. the earliest example of the use of Bracken is dated 1325.

**Burblethwaite.**—Hamlet, Hall, and Green, near the Winster, 2 miles NE. of Newby Bridge. No early records. First theme descriptive. The *burblek* is a local, West-morland dialect, name for the butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*. The second syllable is *leek*.

**Esthwaite Water and Hall.**—The *water* is a small lake lying to the SE. of Hawkshead, and the Hall is on its west side. First theme of the word descriptive of position.

**Finsthwaite.**—A hamlet 2 miles W. of the foot of Windermere. The first theme is personal. Finn is a fairly common Scandinavian name of race origin. For Old English examples, see O., p. 241.

**Gawthwaite.**—Village and moor 4 miles N. of Ulverston. No early records available. First theme probably personal. *Gouk* appears amongst the earliest of Lincolnshire surnames. *Geac* is Old English for cuckoo, *gaukr* Old Norse; the name may have originated in a nickname.

**Graythwaite.**—Hall 3 miles N. of Newby Bridge. First theme probably personal. *Gray* occurs as a personal name in the thirteenth century. See Bardsley's Dictionary.

**Gunnerthwaite.**—Village in Melling, near the river Keer. The first theme is personal, the Old Norse name *Gunnarr*. English examples of the name may be found in O., p. 271.

**Haverthwaite.**—Ecclesiastical district near the river Leven, NE. of Ulverston, in the Parish of Coulton. The first appearance of the name is in the fourteenth century, (Furness Coucher Book), and it does not seem to have undergone any change. The first theme is the north

country dialect word *haver* (*havre* in Aasen's Norsk Ordbog), wild oats, the *Avena fatua*. A form *Haversthwaite* occurs in R., vol. x., p. 131, with genitival *s*, as if the first theme were a personal name.

**Hawthwaite (Lower).**—A hamlet 2 miles N. of Broughton-in-Furness. No early records. First theme descriptive, probably from Old English *haga*, enclosure.

**Hawthornthwaite.**—A hamlet in Wyresdale, under the north side of Catshaw Fell. It is described as a vaccary and is spelt *Hagthornthayt* in R., vol. liv., p. 127. First theme is thus descriptive.

**Heathwaite.**—A hamlet 3 miles E. of Broughton-in-Furness. First theme may be *heath*, but very possibly it may be the first theme of Hawthwaite above, as in Teesdale's map it is marked *Higher Hathwaite*.

There is another *Heathwaite* between Torver and Church Coniston, under the Old Man, which seems to be the *Howthait* of R., vol. x., p. 2, and the *Houthwaite* of p. 147.

**Ickenthwaite.**—North of Ulverston, and 3 miles E. of the foot of Coniston Water. Seventeenth-century records spell the word *Icornethwait*, *Icornthwait*. See R., vol. x., pp. 52, 264. No early records. For the first theme I can suggest only *ikorni*, the Norwegian dialect word for a squirrel from the Old Norse. See *Icornhurst* above.

**Inglewhite.**—A hamlet 6 miles SE. of Garstang. No early records. First theme personal, an abraded form of such a word as *Ingjald* or *Ingolf*. O., pp. 316, 318, contains among others *Ingeld* and *Ingolf*. *Ingeld* is a name in the Liber Vitæ (S., p. 157).

*White* is one of the several corruptions of *thwaite*, found in R., vol. x., and elsewhere.

**Kirkthwaite.**—A hamlet in the parish of Coulton, 7

miles NE. of Ulverston. First theme descriptive, probably of ownership.

**Langthwaite, Longthwaite.**—A hamlet 2 miles SE. of Lancaster. First theme descriptive.

**Launthwaite.**—A hamlet 1 mile NE. of Hawkshead. The forms *Louthwait* and *Launthwaite* occur (seventeenth century) in R., vol. x. The first theme may be the Early English word *launde*, meaning an open space among woods, a glade, a pasture.

**Nibthwaite, High and Low.**—Villages south of Coniston Water, in the valley of the Crake. The word is a shortened form of one which has lost its first part, *Thornebuthwait*, which Mr. Farrer considers to be the early form (see R., vol. xxxix., p. 13). The "thwaite of the farm Thornebu." The first theme of this word may be either the bush, as in the Danish Thornby (Madsen), or a personal name as *Thorný* or *Thorbjorn*, from one of which comes the Norse *Tornby*, *Thornebye* (Rygh, pp. 255, 263).

It is possible that *neb* or *nib*, by its appropriateness (meaning a nose, point, or peak), may have facilitated the curtailment of the original word. *Nebthwayt* is found in R., vol. x., p. 96.

**Outhwaite.**—A village in Roeburndale, 12 miles NE. of Lancaster. *Wluetheit* and *Wluethet* occur in a charter of King John (R., vol. xlviii., p. 92), and *Wlfthwayt* in a Final Concord of 1312 (R., vol. xlv.). *Owthwait* and *Outwhett* (R., vol. x., p. 101) are found at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and *Outhwaite* at the beginning of the eighteenth (R., vol. xiii., p. 93).

First theme is the personal name *Wulf* (see O., p. 506).

There is another *Outhwaite* in Torver, W. of Coniston Water.

**Raisthwaite.**—A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Broughton-in-

Furness. Old records not known. First theme is the Old Norse *hreysi*, a cairn, a heap of stones. See Professor Wright's English Dialect Dict., under the word *Raise*.

**Rosthwaite.**—A hamlet 2 miles SW. of Cartmel. No early records. First theme is personal. For the names of which it forms a part, see O., p. 404. The root of *Ros* is probably *hros*, a horse; see F., col. 1282. The corresponding Low German name is *Ros* or *Rose* (see W., pp. 318, 323).

**Satterthwaite.**—A parish 4 miles SW. of Hawkshead. No early notice found. Sixteenth-century forms are *Satterthwhat*, *Saterthait*, *Saterwhate* (R., vol. x., pp. 230, 289). In the Commonwealth Church Survey (R., vol. i.) it is *Saturthwaite*. The first theme may be the Norse *sæter*, mountain pastures. See Aasen.

**Scarthwaite, High and Low.**—Hamlets 4 miles N. of Ulverston. No early records. First theme may be the Old Norse *scar* or *skarh* (see *Scar* above). In the Ordnance Survey maps the word appears as *Scarthwaite*, and the form *Scowthwaite* occurs in R., vol. x., p. 184, as if from *scough*.

**Seathwaite.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Broughton-in-Furness, in the valley of the Duddon. Early forms desirable. Post-Reformation spellings are *Seathwhate*, *Seathwhat*, *Seatwhat* (R., vol. x., p. 88). *Seathet* is the form in the Lancashire Church Survey. The first theme may be the Old Norse *sitha*, a side or slope, but earlier forms might point to a personal name such as *Sæ* (O., p. 406) or the Old Norse *Sig*, *Siggi*.

**Subberthwaite.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Ulverston. First theme descriptive, the Old Norse dialect word *subba*, which has the meaning of *mud*, *mire*. For *er*, see Chapter II.

**Thornthwaite.**—A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Broughton-in-Furness. First theme descriptive.

**Tilberthwaite.**—A hamlet 3 miles N. of Coniston. It appears in a Final Concord of 1196 (R., vol. xxxix., p. 4) as *Tildesburghwait*, and as *Tillesburc*, L.P.C., p. 311. First theme personal. The woman's name, *Tilburh*, is given in O., p. 454; also other names in which *Til* forms a part.

**Walthwaite.**—A hamlet 2 miles W. of Ulverston. No early records. First theme probably the personal name, for which see O., p. 476.

**Winstirthwaytes.**—Occurs of the date 1283, in R., vol. xlviii., p. 256, without statement as to whether it is in Lancashire or Westmorland. The river Winster separates the two counties, and flows into Morecambe Bay.

## TON

The Old English *tūn*, an enclosure; a word common to the Germanic races. It was applied originally to the hedge or fence (compare the Modern German *zaun*) with which a settler surrounded his habitation; afterwards to the enclosed land and buildings. For the further development of the word, consult the Bosworth-Toller Dict. The termination *ton* points to a colonisation by the Saxons, who at the time of the Teutonic settlements in England occupied North-west Germany, east and west of the river Weser, to the mouth of the Elbe and the German Ocean.

**Accrington.**—A town 4 miles E. of Blackburn. Old forms are *Akerynton*, 1258 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 121). *Acrinton*, 1277 (R., vol. xxxix.). First theme is a patronymic from a personal name which appears as *Acro* in W., p. 10. The full forms which F. gives, col. 22, are *Eckiheri*, *Akihari*. The corresponding word, *Ecghere*, does not appear in O.,

though there are many similarly compounded forms on pp. 218-21, among which are *Ecghheard*, *Ecceard*. The roots of the name are *ecg*, an edge; *here*, an army.

**Adlington.**—A parish 3 miles S. of Chorley. Early forms of the word are *Adelwenton*, 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Adelyngton* in a Final Concord of 1322 (R., vol. xlvi.). *Adelinton* and *Athelington* occur in the Assize Rolls. The first theme is the common Old English personal name *Æthelwine* (see O., p. 59). The roots of the name are *æthele*, noble, and *wine*, friend.

**Aighton.**—A joint parish with *Chaigley* and *Bailey* 5 miles W. of Clitheroe. The form of the word in Domesday Book is *Actun* (V.C.H., i, 288). A common spelling from the twelfth century to the time of Queen Elizabeth in *Aghton*. *Aighton* making its appearance at the end of her reign (R., vol. xii.). Other forms are *Aiton* (L.P.C., p. 385), *Hacton* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Achinton* (L.P.C., p. 382).

First theme is the Old English word *āc*, oak; but the last of the above forms seems to me to refer to *Over Hacking* in Aighton; see this word under termination *Ing* above.

**Allerton.**—An urban district 4 miles S. of Liverpool. It occurs in Domesday Book, and is there spelt *Alretune*. *Alreton* is the form in R., vol. xxxix., in an entry of the date 1241, and *Allerton* in R., vol. xxxi., in a document of the year 1332. In first theme *alre* is an oblique case of the Old English *alor*, *alr*, the alder-tree.

**Alkrington.**—A village 1 mile S. of Middleton. In a Final Concord of R., vol. xlvi., of the date 1313, the word appears as *Alkeryngton*. The first theme is a patronymic, of which the origin is the personal name *Ealh-here*. In the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 164, the form is *Alcheri*.

**Alston.**—A parish in the valley of the Ribble, 6 miles NE. of Preston. It appears as *Alleston* in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii., p. 95), and as *Alston* in a Final Concord of 1313 (R., vol. 46). The form *Halston* is also found (R., vol. xlviii., p. 289).

The first theme is a personal name *Ælle*, of which examples may be seen in O., p. 30. It is probably a pet form of *Aelfwine* (see O., p. 28).

**Anderton.**—A parish 4 miles SE. of Chorley. The early forms are *Anderton*, 1212; *Andirton*, 1282 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Andreton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is probably the scriptural name *Andreas*. See O., p. 70; W., p. 16; and F., col. 106.

**Angerton.**—A parish 3 miles S. of Broughton-in-Furness, on the Duddon estuary. The "Marsh of Angerton" is mentioned in an inquisition of 1299 (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is the personal name *Eangeard* (see O., p. 209). For investigation into the meaning of the element *ean* in Saxon personal names, consult F., col. 207, and Müller, p. 104. Müller suggests that it means wealth.

**Appleton.**—A village near the Mersey 6 miles SE. of Prescott. The Pipe Rolls of Henry II. (L.P.C., pp. 47, 49) show the forms *Apelton*, *Appelton*. First theme doubtless the fruit, used maybe for the tree.

**Ashton.**—A township in Lonsdale, 3 miles S. of Lancaster. The earliest forms of this name are *Estun* in Domesday Book; *Eston*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 5); *Esseton*, 1289 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Esshton* and *Asshton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme of the word is *ash*, the tree—Old English *æsc*. It was used as a personal name, both by itself and as first theme in compound names. See O., pp. 31, 32, and F., col. 147, where it may be seen that the ash was

frequently so employed; perhaps it was used to designate spear and ship, both being made of *Ashwood*.

**Ashton-under-Lyne.**—A borough in the extreme SE. of the county. Old forms are *Eston*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 34); *Haistune*, 1162 (L.P.C.); *Asshton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The qualifications "*under-Lyne*," "*under-Lyme*," both of which are found in the fourteenth century, refer to the position of *Ashton* as within the boundary line of the county. For *lime*, a limit, see the N.E.D. The estates of the Duchy of Lancaster in other counties are described as "without the Lime" (R., vol. xlviii., p. 99). See the preceding entry for first theme, *ash*, in this and following words.

**Ashton-in-Makerfield.**—A town 4 miles S. of Wigan. Old forms are *Eston*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 75); *Aystone*, 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Asshton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). For *Makerfield*, see the word under the theme *Field*.

**Ashton-on-Ribble.**—An ecclesiastical district 2 miles W. of Preston. The Domesday form of the word is *Estun*. *Eston*, *Aston*, *Aiston* are found in the thirteenth century (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Asshton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

**Atherton.**—An urban district 2 miles N. of Leigh. Early forms of this word are *Aderton* (R., vol. xlviii., p. 147) and *Aserton*, 1265 (p. 232), *Athirton*, 1293 (p. 276). *Atherton* occurs in (R., vol. xlv.) in an entry of the year 1332. First theme personal. Examples of the name *Ead-* here are found in O., p. 182. It is also given in S., p. 615. The name element *ead* in Germanic names means *wealth*.

**Aughton.**—A parish 2 miles S. of Ormskirk. In Domesday Book it appears as *Achetun*. Later forms of the word are *Hacton*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.); *Acton*, 1282 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Aghton* of the same and subsequent dates; and *Aughton*, 1499 (R., vol. I.). The first theme is the



Old English *ac*, oak. The common local pronunciation of the word is *afton*, for which see Professor Wyld's Place-names of Lancashire.

**Balderston.**—A parish in the valley of the Ribble, 4 miles N. of Blackburn. It appears as *Baldreston*, 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is personal, the fairly common name *baldhere* (see O., p. 83, and the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 155). The roots of the name are *beald*, bold; *here*, a host.

There are two other places named Balderstone in South Lancashire, one near Bury, the other near Rochdale.

**Barton.**—Three Bartons are mentioned in Lancashire. *Barton*, a village in West Derby, 4 miles W. of Ormskirk, which appears in Domesday Book as *Bartune*. *Barton*, a township in Amounderness, 6 miles N. of Preston, is in Domesday Book spelt *Bartun*; and *Barton-on-Irwell*, a village 6 miles W. of Manchester, of which early mention is made in R., vol. xxxix., of the date 1235. With very rare and occasional variations to *Berton*, *Burton*, these three places have preserved to the present their original form *Barton*. The *Barton*, according to Prof. Skeat is a demesne farm, or a farmyard.

The parent of most of the English Bartons is the Old English *Beretun* or *Bertun*, but as the change of pronunciation implied in passing from *Bertun* to *Barton* must be several centuries after the Norman Invasion, the Domesday spelling comes from another form. That form is *Bærtun*. See *Barley* in the N.E.D., where Dr. Murray suggests that *bærr-* is an early syncopated form of the pre-umlauted root *bariz*. The Domesday form of the word must date, therefore, not later than the seventh century A.D.

**Bevington.**—A part of Liverpool which includes *Bevington Bush* and *Bevington Hill*. The name is probably old and a corruption of *Bebbington*, a village on the other side

of the Mersey. *Bebbington* is a patronymic genitive of the personal name *Bebba* in O., p. 85.

**Billington.**—A parish 5 miles NE. of Blackburn. Early forms are *Billinton*, 1208 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Bilinton*, 1241; *Bylyngton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme, *Billing*, is a patronymic, occurring as a proper name (see O., p. 107, and S., p. 156). *Bile*, *Bille*, are Low German mediæval names (W., p. 35); the stem is *bil*, *bili* in F., col. 303, and in Old English *bill* means a sword.

**Bolton**, known as **Bolton-le-Sands**, is a parish 4 miles N. of Lancaster. In Domesday Book it is spelt *Bodeltone*, in a charter of Richard I. *Bothelton* (L.P.C., p. 298), in an entry of the date 1310 *Boultone* (R., vol. xlvi.), and *Bolton* in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is the Old English *botl*, a dwelling, house, building.

**Bolton.**—A village in the parish of Urswick, 4 miles SW. of Ulverston. Domesday Book spells the name *Bodeltun*. It is *Bowolton* in an entry of the year 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Boulton* in one of 1299 (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Bolton* in one of 1432 (R., vol. l.). First theme as in preceding.

**Bolton**, known as **Bolton-le-Moors**, and containing the two townships *Great Bolton* and *Little Bolton*, is a town 10 miles NW. of Manchester. In a Pipe Roll of Henry II., and contemporary charter it appears as *Boelton*, *Boeltune* (L.P.C., pp. 55, 407). In 1332, in R., vol. xlvi., we find *Great Boulton on the Moors*; in 1417, R., vol. l., *Bolton on the Moors*. First theme as in preceding.

**Botton.**—Joint parish with Wray, in the parish of Melling, 10 miles NE. of Lancaster. In an entry of the year 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.) there appears *Botnebek*. *Botton* and *Botten* are both found before 1600 (R., vol. x.,

pp. 317, 323), and *Bottne* as late as 1600 (R., vol. x., p. 23). The word is the Old English *botm*, *bottom*, Old Norse *botn*, used to denote the head of a dale, firth, or the like. See *Bottom* among the terminations.

**Bretherton.**—A parish 9 miles SW. of Preston. In an early Pipe Roll of K. John (L.P.C., p. 131) the word is *Brotheton*, but in 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.) we find *Bretherton*, the usual form to modern times, with an occasional variation *Brethirton* (R., vol. xlvi., p. 33).

The first theme is the Old English *brothar*, brother, used as a personal name (see O., p. 116; F., col. 337; and W., p. 52).

The form *Bretherton* is from the Northern English plural of *brothar*, namely *brether*, for which consult the N.E.D., under the word *Brother*.

**Broughton.**—There are four Broughtons in the county of Lancaster, two of which seem to have developed from a first theme *brōc*, a brook, and the other two from *burh*, *borg*, a fortified place. From the theme *brōc*, a brook, most of the English Broughtons come, and their form in Domesday is *Broctun*.

**Broughton.**—A parish 4 miles N. of Preston. This word has the form *Broctun* in Domesday Book and in the Pipe Roll of 1206 (L.P.C.). In 1262 (R., vol. xxxix.) the form is *Broucton*; in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.) it is *Broghton*; in 1490 (R., vol. l.) *Broughton*. The first theme in this word is *brōc*, a brook.

**Broughton**, called also *East Broughton* and *Field Broughton*, is a parish 2 miles N. of Cartmel. The form *Brocton* is found in an Assize Roll of 1276 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 132). *Broghton* is the usual form afterwards (R., vols. xlv., xxxi., l.). First theme is *brōc*, a brook.

**Broughton-in-Furness**, called also *West Broughton*, is

a market-town 9 miles NW. of Ulverston. Appears as *Borch* in Domesday Book; *Brocton*, 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Broghton* and *Browhton*, 1286 (R., vol. xlviii.). First theme is apparently the Old English *burh*. Old Irish (see Falk and Torp), *borg*, *brog* under the word *borg*.

**Broughton.**—A suburb of Manchester. Early Pipe Rolls have it *Burton* (L.P.C., pp. 36, 131). Other forms are *Borton*, 1257 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Broghton*, 1322 (R., vol. xli.), *Burghton*, 1352. First theme as in preceding.

**Carleton.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Blackpool. In Domesday Book it is *Carlentun*. *Karleton*, 1256 in R., vol. xxxix., and *Carleton*, 1332 in R., vol. xxxi.

The first theme is the personal name *Carl*, meaning *man* (O., p. 125). In Liber Vitæ, S., p. 154, there is the form *Karlus*.

The Domesday Book has the name in its weak form, genitive case.

**Castleton.**—A township forming part of the town of Rochdale. First theme descriptive, the Old English *Castel*.

**Caton.**—A parish 5 miles NE. of Lancaster, in the valley of the Lune. Early forms *Caton* and *Catton* (L.P.C., pp. 56, 60); the latter, however, gradually gives place to the former (R., vols. xxxix., xli., 1.).

First theme personal, the word *cat*. In O., p. 126, there are examples of its use as a theme in compound names, and also of the weak form *Catta*. It is a personal name taken from the animal, just as the wolf and the bear have given rise to personal names. See W., pp. 210, 212, where the forms *Katte*, *Catte*, *Kette* occur. *Köttr* (cat) is a by-name in the Landnama, II., ix., 3.

**Chadderton.**—An urban district 3 miles NW. of Oldham. *Chaderton* (R., vol. xlviii.) and *Chadretton* (R., vol.

xxxix.) are thirteenth century forms, of which the first is the usual one for three centuries; *Chathirton* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Chatherton* (R., vol. xlvi.), *Chaterton*, *Chatterton* (R., vol. l.) being variations.

The first theme is the personal name *Cead*, *Cad*, used in composite bithematic names, a lengthened form being *Cadda*, *Ceadda* (see O., p. 126). The *r* is apparently an intrusion, unless it represents an abraded syllable *here*, as in *Atherton*.

**Chorlton.**—This word occurs in *Chorlton-upon-Medlock*, a part of Manchester, and in *Chorlton-cum-Hardy*, a parish 4 miles SW. of Manchester. Early forms are *Cherleton*, 1177 (L.P.C.), and 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Cherlton*, 1278 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Chorleton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). A spelling *Chollerton*, interesting on account of the *r*-metathesis, is found in 1336 (R., vol. xlvi., p. 99). First theme descriptive, genitive plural *ceorla* of *ceorl*, a husbandman, which word, however, is also a personal name (see O., p. 133).

**Claughton.**—A parish in the valley of the Lune, 7 miles NE. of Lancaster. It appears in Domesday Book as *Clactun*, and later forms are *Clahnton*, 1208 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Clauton*, 1241; *Clagton*, 1255 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Claghton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The modern form *Claughton* is a sixteenth century form (R., vol. x., p. 80).

The first theme is the personal name *Clac* (see O., p. 137). It is of Scandinavian origin; a *Claca* family is mentioned in Landnama (IV., x. 2). Possibly first used as a nickname, for the word means "to twitter," "to chatter."

**Claughton.**—A parish 3 miles SE. of Garstang; it is *Clactune* in Domesday Book. Variations as above. See the preceding word.

**Clayton.**—Places of this name, all in S. Lancashire, are

*Clayton-le-Woods*, 4 miles N. of Chorley; *Clayton-le-Moors*, 5 miles NE. of Blackburn; *Clayton-le-dale*, in the valley of the Ribble, NW. of Blackburn; and *Clayton*, E. of Manchester. From 1212 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 33) onwards the first theme is variously spelt *Clai*, *Cley*, *Clei*, *Clay*. It is the Old English *clæg*, clay.

**Clifton.**—A village 5 miles W. of Preston. The reading in Domesday Book is generally supposed to be *Clistun* (see V.C.H., vol. i.). Subsequent forms are uniformly *Clifton*, occasionally *Clyfton*. The first theme is the Old English *clif*, rock.

**Coniston.**—A parish at the head of Coniston Water, Furness; and Monk Coniston, a part of the parish of *Hawkeshead*. *Coningeston* appears in an early charter of King Henry II. (L.P.C.) and in an Assize Roll of 1257 (R., vol. xlix., p. 224). Coniston is a sixteenth century form varied by *Cuniston* (R., vol. x., pp. 112, 17), which occurs also occasionally in the seventeenth century.

The first theme is a patronymic of the name *Cuna*, examples of which are given in O., p. 146; found also in the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 163. See also *Conishead* above.

The "Old Man," as a Welsh philologist has suggested, is probably the Celtic *alt maen*, high rock.

**Coulton or Colton.**—A parish 6 miles NE. of Ulverston. The early forms of the word are *Coleton* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Colton* (R., vol. xxxi.). *Coulton* is found before the close of the sixteenth century (R., vol. x., pp. 52, 96). *Coll* is used as a personal name independently, and also in composite names (see O., p. 142). *Kollr* is used in Scandinavia as a pet name; it has the meaning of *head*, summit. *Kol* is also in common use (see the C.V. under these words). The word is the same as the Old English *col*, coal, and implied doubtless a dark complexion. *Kole* is the mediæval Low German form (see W., p. 219).

**Crivelton.**—This word appears in early charters concerning Furness Abbey, in conjunction with *Ros*. Mr. Farrer (L.P.C., p. 308) says it is now *Newton* in Yarlside, SE. of Barrow-in-Furness. In Domesday Book it takes the form *Clivertun*. If this is the true form, the first theme may be connected with *klif*, and the Old Norse word *klifra*, to climb. With the other form, the word recalls *criffel*, a granitic ridge, overhanging the Nith at Kirkcudbright. Bartholomew's Gazetteer, 1904.

**Crompton.**—An urban district 3 miles N. of Oldham. Early forms are *Crumpton*, *Crompton*, 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 6, 53), *Cromton*, 1278 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is the Old English *crump*, bent, stooping, and is probably a personal name of nickname character. The Old Norse *krumma* is used of a crooked hand, a paw; and the nickname *Krumr* is found in the Landnama (II., 4, 6), and gave rise to a patronymic, the family *Krymlingar*, as an ordinary name (IV., 10, 5).

**Cronton.**—A parish 3 miles SE. of Prescott. The thirteenth century forms are *Crohinton*, *Growynton* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Crouington* (R., vol. xlvii.). In the fourteenth century we find *Croynton* (R., vol. xxxi.), *Crouwenton* (R., vol. xlvi.), and in the fifteenth *Cronton* (R., vol. l.).

First theme the personal name *crawe*, a crow, originally doubtless of nickname character (see O., p. 144). The *n* is the mark of the genitive case *Crawan*, as in the Somersetshire old place-name *Crawancumb* in Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus. The Scandinavian word for a crow is *kráka*, which also was used as a nickname (see the C.V.).

**Croston.**—A parish 9 miles SW. of Preston.

The first theme is the Irish-Scandinavian *cross*, for which see *Cross*, the termination-theme above.

**Dalton.**—This name occurs three times in Lancashire.

**Dalton-in-Furness.**—An urban district. A market-town 6 miles NE. of the modern town of Barrow. In Domesday Book it is *Daltune*.

First theme is personal, the Old English name *Dealla*. See O., p. 163, for this name, and also the patronymic *Dealing*.

It is hardly possible to suppose the many English *Daltons* to have arisen from the personal name. They must many of them have a descriptive first theme, the Old English *dæl*, a dale, or Old Norse *dalr*.

**Dalton.**—A parish 5 miles NW. of Wigan. The Domesday form is *Daltone*. For first theme, see above.

**Dalton.**—A township 7 miles NE. of Carnforth. For first theme, see above.

**Denton.**—An urban district 6 miles SE. of Manchester, near the river Tame. It is found in early records (R., vol. xxxix., and vol. xlvi.). The personal name *Dene* is found in Liber Vitæ (see S., p. 161). Also the word is found both independently and in composite names in O., p. 164. The word is originally a race-name (see F., col. 400). But as *dæl*, *dalr*, a dale, may be the origin of the first theme of some Daltons, so may *denu*, a valley, be that of some Dentons.

There is also a *Denton's Green*, near St. Helens.

**Ditton.**—A parish 9 miles SE. of Liverpool, in the Parish of Prescott. In the Assize Rolls (R. vol. xlvii.), it is spelt *Dithon*, *Ditgthon*, *Dilton*, *Ditlon*. Somewhat later *Ditton* occurs 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme is probably the Old English *dic*, dike or ditch for marsh-draining. There is a *Ditchfield* adjacent, the old *Dychefeld*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

**Dumplington.**—A hamlet in the township of Barton, 5 miles WSW. of Manchester. *Dumplinton* occurs in 1229, and again in 1253 (R., vol. xxxix.).



I have no satisfying opinion concerning the first theme. In one of the Yorkshire dialects, it means a short, fat person, and the N.E.D. gives an extract of the date 1617, in which dumpling is synonymous with dwarf, and is a diminutive of the word dump in such compounds as willow-dump, a pollard willow. It may thus have had a use as a nickname, but authentic instances are wanting.

**Dutton.**—A township in the parish of Ribchester, 7 miles NW. of Blackburn. The word appears in charters of K. John (L.P.C., pp. 380, 381). *Dud*, *Duda*, *Dudd* are Old English names (see O., p. 170, and S., p. 168). For the root, which is of doubtful origin, consult F., col. 412.

**Eccleston.**—There are several place-names in Lancashire, with the first theme *Eccles*. The Celtic church was strong in Lancashire in early times, and where early records point to the existence of churches in such places, then doubtless the first theme is from *ecclesia*, the Greek-Latin word for church, which early found a home in Celtic lands. In other words, where the theme has no apparent connection with an existing church, the theme may be personal, an abraded form of *Ecghild* or *Ecgweald* (O., p. 220, 221) or a diminutive of *Ecca* (p. 217). The personal name *Ekele* is found in W., p. 86.

**Eccleston.**—*Great Eccleston* and *Little Eccleston* are parishes on the river Wyre, 6 miles N. of Kirkham. The Domesday Book form is *Eglestun*. *Great Eccleston* is found in 1285, *Great Eccleston* in 1296 (R., vol. xxxix.). It is in the parish of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, and *Little Eccleston* in Kirkham. The first theme is probably *ecclesia*, church.

**Eccleston.**—A parish and township 9 miles S. of Preston. Early forms of the word are *Aycleton* in a charter of William II. (L.P.C., p. 290), and *Etcheleston* in one of Richard I. (p. 298). *Ekeleston* is found in an entry of 1203

(R., vol. xxxix.), *Eccleston* in 1311 (R., vol. xlv.). The Charter of William II. shows it to have then been the site of a church.

**Eccleston.**—A parish lying between Prescott and St. Helens. *Eccleston* appears in 1248 (R., vol. xlix., p. 229), and *Eccleston* in 1332 (R., vol. xlv.). The first theme is perhaps personal (see above). I have not found any trace of a connection with Prescott, though it is in the parish.

**Egton.**—A joint parish with Newland, 3 miles N. of Ulverston. In an entry of the Assize Rolls, the place appears as *Eggetane* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 147). The first theme is the Old English personal name *Ecga* (see O., 217, and the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 156). The root is *ecg*, a sword.

**Elston.**—A parish in the valley of the Ribble, 4 miles NE. of Preston. The early forms of the word are *Ethiliston*, 1212 (L.P.C.); *Etheleston*, 1301 (R., vol. xxxix.); and *Etheliston*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). Contracted forms are *Elleston*, 1446, and *Elston*, 1505 (R., vol. l.). The first theme is the personal name *æthel*, noble, a part of many composite names (O., p. 33). *Æthel* is an independent man's name in O., and *Ethilu* a woman's name in the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 155.

**Elton.**—A township adjoining Bury on the W. and included in the borough. The first theme is the personal name, *Ella*, *Aelle* (see O., p. 226).

**Euxton.**—A township 7 miles S. of Preston. Early forms are *Eueceston*, 1187 (L.P.C.); *Eukeston*, 1292, 1497 (R., vols. xxxix., l.); *Euxton*, 1555 (R., vol. xxxiii.).

The first theme is a *k* diminutive of the personal name *Eowa* (see O., p. 233), of which a patronymic *Eowing* is in S., p. 170. See the Low German forms in W., p. 78; and for the root *aiva*, consult F., col. 49.

**Everton.**—A suburb of Liverpool. In an early Pipe Roll (R., vol. xlviii.), 1226, the word is spelt *Overton*. *Euerton* appears shortly after, 1257, and undergoes no subsequent change. The first theme is the Old English *ofer*, above, over, and denotes position, the *tūn* being situated on a ridge. The second form of the word, containing the Old Norse *efri*, upper, is probably a Norse settler's modification of the earlier name.

**Farington.**—A parish 3 miles S. of Preston. Early form is *Farinton* in a charter of King Stephen (L.P.C., p. 320), and 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.). The same form is found in a Final Concord of 1242 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Farington* is the spelling in 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.), and in 1288 (R., vol. xlviii.). *Farrington* appears about the middle of the sixteenth century (R., vol. ix.).

The personal Old English name *Fara* (O., p. 240) is the first theme, *Faran* being a genitive form. F., col. 496, gives the root *fara* as in the Old English *faru*, companions. The Low German form of the name is *Fare* (W., p. 95).

**Farleton.**—A parish in the valley of the Lune, 8 miles NE. of Lancaster. The spelling in Domesday Book is *Fareltun*. Other early forms are *Farletone* (L.P.C., p. 400); in a charter of Richard I. *Farelton*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.); and *Farlton*, 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.). The first theme is the Old English name *Fara*, as in the preceding (O., p. 240). *Faranton* is an *n*-extension (genitive); *Farelton* is an *l*-extension (diminutive). The *el* in the latter, though, may be an abraded form of the second theme in a bithematic name, such as *Farulf* (O., p. 239).

**Flixton.**—A parish 7 miles SW. of Manchester. A Pipe Roll spelling of 1176 (L.P.C., p. 36) gives *Flixton*, and variants are *Flyxton*, 1262 (R., vol. xlix.), and *Flixston*, 1308 (R., vol. xlvi.).

The first theme is a component part of personal names in O., p. 553, *Fili*, of which *Filica*, given also in O., is a *k* diminutive. The root is *filu*, many. See F., col. 504.

**Featherston.**—A village in *Blatchingworth* 3 miles NE. of Rochdale. Is it not the same place as Featherstall? and the second theme is in all probability *stone*. See R., vol. xlvii., p. 135, where the word appears to be *Fayrstan*.

**Forton.**—A parish 4 miles N. of Garstang. It is a Domesday Book word, *Fortune*. First theme doubtful; it may be the word *forth*, a common personal name element (see O., p. 244), or it may be descriptive, an abraded form of *ford*.

**Freckleton.**—A parish on the Northern bank of the Ribble, 8 miles W. of Preston. *Frecheltun* is the Domesday form; *Frekelton*, that of a charter of K. John; *Freketon* and *Frekenton* of the same date, from a Pipe Roll (L.P.C., pp. 436, 132, 134).

First theme is personal—the form *Frekulfus* in O., p. 246. Old English *Frec*, greedy, bold, gives rise to the poetic word *freca*, a warrior; and Old Norse *frekr*, greedy, gives rise to the poetic word *freki*, a wolf.

**Garston.**—An urban district 6 miles SE. of Liverpool, on the Mersey. The early form of the word in the charters of the eleventh and twelfth centuries is *Gerstan* (L.P.C., pp. 270, 272, 286), variants being *Gerhstan* and *Grestan*. The form lasts fairly continuous into the sixteenth century (R., vols. xlv., xxxi., l.). The modern Garston being found in the Commonwealth Church Survey, 1650 (R., vol. i.). The first theme is the personal name *Geirr*, found uncompounded in Scandinavian forms. The Old English form is *gar*, spear, which is found in composite names, O., p. 254.

Composite names, compounded with *gar* are confused

at times with those derived from the root *garva*, cognate with the Old English *gearo*, ready. See F., col. 601.

The second part of the word is not *ton* but *stone*.

**Gleaston.**—A village 3 miles SE. of Dalton-in-Furness. The V.C.H., vol. i., identifies with this place the Domesday *Glasserton*. Apart from this the early forms are *Cleyston*, *Clesdon*, *Cleston* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 100), *Gleston*, *Gleseton* (R., vol. xlix., p. 243, 247). *Gleaston* is found in 1627 (R., vol. x., p. 7). The first theme appears to be a personal name, of which a patronymic is seen in *Glastonbury*, *Glestingabyrig* (see B.-T.), but in O. I find no trace. W. connects the Low German name *Glase* with the ecclesiastical name Gelasius.

**Gorton.**—An urban district 3 miles SE. of Manchester. It is mentioned in an inquisition, 1282 (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Gorbroke*, *Gordbroke* occurs as a boundary in a charter of K. Henry III. (L.P.C., p. 332). The first theme is a river name of Celtic origin (see K., p. 58).

**Hambleton.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Poulton-le-Fylde, on the other side of the estuary of the Wyre. It appears in Domesday Book as *Hamelune*. In early records the form is *Hamelton* (L.P.C.). Hambleton appears in the second half of the sixteenth century, 1577 (R., vol. x., p. 121).

First theme is the personal name *Hama* (see O., p. 279), with *el* diminutive, as in O., p. xxiii. The usual form of the word is as in p. 290, *Hemele* (see also W., p. 143). The root is *hama*; Old Norse *hamr*, a dress or covering. See *ham*, F., col. 743.

**Hapton.**—A parish 4 miles W. of Burnley. It occurs in the Assize Rolls, 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 24), and in the Lay Subsidy of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). Variants, *Apton* and perhaps *Upton*, occur in the inquests (R., vol. xlviii.). *Ape* and *Appe* are both Old English personal names, either

of which might be accepted as first theme (O., p. 72). See, for root *aba man*, F., col. 11.

If the initial *h* be accepted, the personal name which the first theme involves is *Happe*. It does not occur in O., but in W., p. 144. For the root, see F., col. 748. It appears in the English *happy*, and the Old Norse *happ*, good luck.

There is placed here a group of words which came into existence having the same form apparently, whose developments were similar ; but which did not all end alike.

**Halton**, in the Wapentake of Lonsdale. A parish 3 miles NE. of Lancaster. The form in Domesday is *Halton*. In R., vol. xlviii., is found *Halghton*, 1245 (p. 164) ; *Halheton*, 1249 (p. 176) ; *Halghton*, 1251 (p. 179) ; *Halehton*, 1251 (p. 185) ; *Halton*, 1252 (p. 188), and afterwards.

First theme *halgh*. See the word in the list of terminations.

**Haughton**.—A parish 4 miles NE. of Preston. In Domesday Book it is *Halctun*, and later forms are *Aulton* (L.P.C., p. 130). *Halicton*, *Halghton*, *Halchton* (R., vol. xlviii., pp. 51, 183). The spelling in the Subsidy Roll, 1332, is *Halghton* (R., vol. xxxi.). *Haughton*, 1563, and *Haughton*, 1614 (R., vol. x., pp. 268, 250). A frequent spelling of the seventeenth century is *Heughton* (R., vol. x., pp. 63 *et seq.*). First theme as in preceding.

**Haughton**.—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles S. of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the parish of Manchester, by the river Tame. In a Final Concord of 1307 (R., vol. xxxix.) the spelling is *Halghton*, and again in a Subsidy Roll of 1541 (R., vol. xii.). In the early part of the seventeenth century, the form is *Haughton* (R., vol. xlii.). First theme as in preceding.

**Houghton**.—Known as Little Houghton, a hamlet in

the parish of Worsley, 6 miles NW. of Manchester. It is *Halghton* in 1276 and afterwards (V.C.H., iv., 390). For first theme, see preceding entries.

**Westhoughton.**—A town 5 miles SW. of Bolton-le-Moors. In the Assize Rolls are the various forms *Halghton*, *Halcghton*, *Halghton*, *Halcton*, *Halicton* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.). *Westhalton* occurs in 1302 (R., vol. xlviii.). In the freeholders' list of 1600 (R., vol. xii.) the form is *Westhaughton*. Westhoughton is found in 1635 (R., vol. xii.). West is a note of position. For first theme, see preceding entries.

The following have a different origin:—

**Hoghton.**—A parish 6 miles SE. of Preston. In early charters the forms are *Hoctoun*, *Hoctona* (L.P.C.); *Houton*, 1249; *Hochton*, 1257; *Hoghton*, 1296 (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is the Old English word *hōh*, a heel, of which Kemble says:—"Originally a point of land formed like a heel or boot, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea." B.-T., under *hōh*.

**Houghton.**—Part of a joint township with Middleton and Arburg, N. of Warrington, in the parish of Winwick. The word appears as *Hoghton* (R., vol. xlviii.), and again 1420 (V.C.H.). Afterwards Houghton. First theme as in preceding.

**Heaton.**—There are several places in Lancashire of this name. They appear all to have the same first theme—namely, the Old English *gehæg*; see the Glossary to E., where it is translated enclosure. The dialect pronunciation of *Heaton* is *Yetton*.

**Heaton.**—A joint parish 3 miles SW. of Lancaster, the *Hietune* of Domesday Book, and called *Heton* in Lonsdale in an entry of 1283 (R., vol. xxxix.).

**Heaton-in-Furness**, in the parish of Dalton, is *Hietun* in

Domesday Book, and is mentioned in (R., vol. xlviii., p. 84).

**Heaton.**—An ecclesiastical district in the parish of Deane, 3 miles W. of Bolton-le-Moors, and known as Heaton-under-Horwich. It appears as *Heton* in an entry of the year 1332 (R., vol. xlv.), and the forms given in V.C.H. are *Heton*, 1302; *Heyton*, sixteenth century.

**Heaton, Great and Little.**—Townships in the parish of Prestwich with Oldham, 4 miles NW. of Manchester. The forms in V.C.H. are *Heton*, 1212; *Heiton*, 1226; *Hetun*, 1250; *Heetun*, 1319; *Holton*, *Hoton*, 1331; *Heyton*, 1447; *Heaton*, sixteenth century. Little Heton is mentioned in an entry of 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.).

**Heaton Norris.**—Part of the borough of Stockport on the north, and an urban district in the parish of Manchester, containing the hamlet of Heaton Mersey in the south-west, and the district of Heaton Chapel and Heaton Moor in the centre. The forms of the word in V.C.H. are *Hetton*, 1196; *Heton*, 1212; *Heaton Norreys*, 1364. *Heyton* and *Heaton Norres*, sixteenth century.

**Hulton.**—Name belonging to three or four hamlets 4 miles SW. of Bolton-le-Moors. *Hulton* is mentioned in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.); it is spelt *Hilton* in the Assize Roll of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 68); it is *Hylton* and *Hilton* in a Final Concord of 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Hulton* in the Subsidy Rolls of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme, suggested by these forms, is Old English *hyll*, hill.

**Hurleton.**—An ancient manor 3 miles NW. of Ormskirk, now included in Scarisbrick. In Domesday Book it is *Hirleton*, and in the Foundation Charter of Burscough Priory *Urltona* (L.P.C., p. 350). In the Assize Rolls the



form is *Hurleton* (R., vol. xlvii.), which is also that of the Subsidy Rolls and throughout the fourteenth century (R., vols. xxxi., xlvi.). The modern spelling varies: in the earlier Ordnance Survey, 1842, it is *Horulton*, in the latter *Harleton*.

The first theme is the name element *Herle*, which appears in names in O., p. 295. The element is an *l*-extension (O., p. xxiii.) of the Low German name *hire* (W., p. 167), the root of which F., col. 845, connects with Old English *heoru*, a sword. *Hurling* in Hurlingham is apparently a patronymic.

**Hutton.**—A parish 3 miles SW. of Preston. In a charter of King Henry II. it is spelt *Hotun* (L.P.C., p. 409), and then at various times *Hoton*. Hutton is the form in the freeholders' list of 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The *Huttons*, like the *Hoghtons* and *Howick*, appear to be founded on *hōh*, heel.

**Hutton.**—Known as *Priest Hutton*. A parish 4 miles NE. of Carnforth. It is the *Hotune* of Domesday Book, and *Hoton* (R., vol. xxxi.) of the Subsidy Rolls, 1332.

**Hutton.**—A former hamlet near the town of Lancaster, situated in Bulk. Name is now apparently lost. It was *Hotun* in Domesday Book. See R., vol. xlviii., p. 94.

**Huyton.**—An urban district 6 miles E. of Liverpool. In Domesday Book the word is *Hitune*. In the Foundation Charter of Burscough it is *Hutona* (L.P.C., 350). In the next century *Huton*, *Hyton*, *Huyton* occur, and *Hitton* once (R., vols. xlvii., xlviii., xlix., p. 289). In the fourteenth century the usual spelling is *Huyton* (R., vols. xxxi., xlvi.). After the Reformation, though *Huyton* is general, there are variants—*Hyton*, *Heyton*, *Heiton* (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is the personal name *Hyge*, an element of many compound names (see O., p. 310). The root is

*hugu*, mind (F., col. 922). The personal name Hugh is from the same root.

**Lathom.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Ormskirk. In Domesday Book it is *Latune*. From the time of the foundation of Burscough Priory to the middle of the fifteenth century, the usual spelling of the word is *Lathum* (L.P.C., p. 350), (R., vol. 1., p. 114), with variations such as *Ladhum*, *Ladun* (R., vol. xlviii., pp. 131, 136); *Latham* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 141); *Lathom* (R., vol. xii., p. 14) only begins to appear at the end of the fifteenth century. The Domesday Book seems to represent the original place-name, of which the first theme is the personal element, *lad*, *leod* (O., p. 323).

The corruption to *Lathum* I imagine to be due to Norse settlers in Western Lancashire, to whom the word *Lathum*, "at the barns," appealed as the name of an old earl's residence near Trondhjem, and would be more readily significant than the name they heard around them.

**Layton.**—Forms with Warbreck a joint township near Blackpool on the E. It is the *Latun* of Domesday Book. The usual early form is *Laton* (L.P.C., p. 276), with variants, *Lattune* (L.P.C., 283), *Latton* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 41). *Parva Latun* is found in 1284 (R., vol. xlix.), *Little Laton* and *Great Laton* (R., vol. xlvi.) in 1354. *Layton* at the beginning of the sixteenth century (R., vol. xii., p. 23).

The first theme is the personal element *lad*, *leod*, in O., p. 323.

**Longton.**—A parish 5 miles SW. of Preston. It appears as *Langeton* in an early Pipe Roll of 1177, and still earlier as *Longetuna* and *Langetuna* (L.P.C., pp. 38, 323). *Langeton* occurs in a Final Concord of 1303 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Longeton* in the Lay Subsidies (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme of the word may be a personal name (O.,

p. 324), but the term *long* is fairly descriptive of the straggling village of the present day, whether or not it may have equally described it in the twelfth century.

**Lowton.**—A parish 7 miles N. of Warrington. The early forms from 1201 (L.P.C., 152), are usually *Lauton*, variants being *Laitton* (L.P.C., p. 133), and *Latton* (R., vol. xlix.), *Laweton* and *Lawton* occur at the beginning of the sixteenth century and *Lowton* in the middle of the seventeenth. The first theme is apparently personal, the element *lag* (O., p. 323, 564) being found. The probable root is *lagu*, *law* (F., col. 995). But the Low German names *Lau*, *Law* also occur, and W., p. 227, ascribes their origin to familiar forms of *Laurentius*.

**Marton.**—Two townships, *Great* and *Little Marton*, near Blackpool. They are the *Meretun* of Domesday Book. In Pipe Rolls of Henry II. the word is *Mertona*, *Mereton*, *Mareton* (L.P.C., pp. 31, 34, 46). The usual spelling in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is *Merton* (R., vols. xlvii., xxxi.). *Marton* is general from the latter half of the sixteenth (R., vol. x., p. 212). An adjacent lake, Marton Mere, suggests that the first theme may be the Old English *mere*, lake.

**Martin Mere.**—A lake, now drained, formerly 7 miles N. of Ormskirk. *Merretun*, a manor mentioned in Domesday Book, afterwards *Marton* (R., vol. xxxix.), lay near it, and, Mr. Farrer tells us, became absorbed in Burscough (R., vol. xlviii., p. 16).

The first theme of the manor doubtless is the Old English *mere*, lake.

**Marton.**—A hamlet 2 miles N. of Dalton-in-Furness.

**Middleton.**—A town and parish 6 miles N. of Manchester. The word occurs as *Midelt* . . . in early charters (L.P.C., pp. 354, 355), and later, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.), *Middelton*, *Middilton*.

The first theme is probably a mark of position; the town lies midway between Rochdale and Manchester.

There is a *Middleton* 4 miles SW. of Lancaster, the *Middeltun* of Domesday Book, and one near Warrington.

**Mitton.**—*Little Mitton* is a parish 3 miles SW. of Clitheroe; *Great Mitton* is on the other side of the Ribble in Yorkshire. *Little Mitton* occurs in a Lancashire Inquest of 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.), and in a Final Concord of 1259 (R., vol. xxxix.). The variant *Little Mutton* occurs in a Final Concord of 1283 (R., vol. xxxix.). The first theme is the Old English *mid*, middle.

The situation of *Great Mitton*, in the "tong" between Ribble and Hodder, gives a plausible meaning to the first theme of *Mitton*. On the other hand, Förstemann, col. 1122, gives personal names in which *mid* is the first theme.

**Monton.**—A hamlet in Barton-on-Irwell, 5 miles W. of Manchester. The early forms *Mawynnton*, *Mawenton*, 1261, occur in R., vol. xlix., pp. 233, 236. The later *Mannton*, *Maunton*, 1618, in R., vol. xlii.

The first theme is probably personal; the woman's name *Mawa* is found in O., p. 350.

**Moston.**—An ecclesiastical district 4 miles NE. of Manchester. The word occurs in an early Plantagenet Roll (L.P.C., p. 329), and again in a Patent Roll of 1235 (R., vol. xlix.).

The first theme is the word *mos*, moor, moss; which see in its place among the terminations.

**Netherton.**—A village in the parish of Sefton, 7 miles N. of Liverpool.

First theme descriptive of position; the Old Norse *nethri*, the Middle English *nithere*.

**Newton-in-Makerfield.**—A borough 5 miles N. of Warrington; it is *Neweton* in Domesday Book. First theme

descriptive; the Old English *niwe*, new. For Makerfield, see under the termination theme *Field* above.

There are several places named Newton or Newtown in Lancashire.

**Ollerton.**—A hamlet 5 miles SW. of *Blackburn*, on the river Lostock. It appears to be the *Alreton* in a Final Concord of 1282 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is the Old English *alor*, *alr*, alder-tree, in an oblique case.

**Osbaldeston.**—A parish 4 miles NW. of Blackburn, in the valley of the Ribble. *Osbaldiston* occurs in an inquest of 1258 (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Osbaldeston* in an Assize Roll of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii.). The first theme is the Old English personal name *Osbald*, which occurs in the Liber Vitæ. See S., p. 156; O., p. 371.

The Old English words which form the name are *Ōs*, divinity; *beald*, confident. For the roots *ansi*, *balda*, consult F., cols. 120, 233.

**Overton.**—A parish 5 miles SW. of Lancaster. In Domesday Book it appears as *Oureتون*. *Overton* occurs frequently in the Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.) and other old documents. The first theme is the Old English word *ofer*, *over*.

**Paddington.**—An ecclesiastical district in the township of Pendleton, part of the borough of Salford. The name suggests importation, possibly from London. *Padda* is an Old English name (see O., p. 385), and appears in Bede's History (S., p. 143).

**Pemberton.**—A township 2 miles SW. of Wigan. In the Pipe Roll of 3 K. John it is *Penberton*, and *Penbreton* in a Final Concord of the same date 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Pemberton* is the form in a Final Concord of 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is the personal name *Pen*, which may

be seen as an element in O., p. 387. The Low German forms *Pene*, *Penne* gave rise to the patronymic *Peninga*, W., p. 287. The remaining portion of the word is *Berton*; see *Barton* above.

**Pendleton.**—A parish 3 miles NW. of Manchester. It is *Penilton* in the Assize Roll of 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.). *Penhulton* in a Final Concord of 1357, *Penulton* in one of 1423, and *Pendulton* in the Subsidy Roll of 1541 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is personal, *Penel* being an *l* diminutive of *Pen* (see last entry and O., p. xxiii.). The *d* which appears in later forms is epenthetic. For the root *ben*, consult F., cols. 256, 257.

**Pendleton.**—An ecclesiastical district 2 miles S. of Clitheroe. It is the *Peniltune* of Domesday Book, and the *Penelton* of early Ripe Rolls (L.P.C.). *Pennulton* and *Penhulton* occur in the Patent Rolls, 1262, 1272 (R., vol. xlix.), and the latter form is frequent in the following centuries. *Pendleton* (R., vol. i.) is the spelling in the Church Survey of 1650. For first theme, see preceding entries.

**Pennington.**—A parish 2 miles W. of Ulverston; in Domesday Book it is *Pennegetun*. The spelling of an early Pipe Roll is *Peninton* (L.P.C., pp. 63, 68), and of an early charter *Penigtun*, *Penitun* (L.P.C., p. 362). *Penyngton* (R., vol. xxxi.) is the spelling in the Subsidy Rolls. The first theme is a patronymic of the name element *Pen*. See *Pemberton* above.

**Pennington.**—A township 1 mile S. of Leigh. In the Assize Rolls the word is *Pyninton*, *Pynington* (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 27, 36); *Pinington* and *Pininton* in early Final Concords (R., vol. xxxix.). The variant *Penyngton* occurs in a Final Concord of 1372 (R., vol. xlvi., p. 183). The name element *Pin* of personal names is found in O.,

p. 388. *Pen* and *Pin* are possibly different forms of the same original. See *Pen*, under *Pemberton* above.

**Pilkington.**—Formerly a large township, now subdivided, 5 miles SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. Early Pipe Rolls have the word *Pulkinton*, *Pilkenton*, *Pilketon* (L.P.C.). *Pilkyngton* (R., vol. xlvi.) occurs in a Final Concord of 1320. The first theme is personal. *Pil* is a name element of several proper names in O., p. 388; and is also given in several forms *Pil*, *Pyl*, *Pile*, *Pyle*, &c., in W., p. 290. From *Pil* is formed the *k* diminutive *Pilk* (see O., p. xxiii.), and W. gives the diminutives *Pylk*, *Pylke*. From the *k* diminutive the patronymic follows regularly. The name *Pil* is probably the same as *Bil*, for which root see F., col. 303.

**Plesington.**—A parish 3 miles SW. of Blackburn. In the Lancashire Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.), we find *Plesington*, *Plesinton*, and *Plessington* in a Final Concord of 1296 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Plesington* is then the ordinary form, to the middle of the seventeenth century.

The first theme is personal, being a genitival or perhaps patronymic formation from the Old English *plesa* (see O., p. 390). It is possibly another form of the first theme of *Bleasedale*. See this word above.

**Plumpton.**—Two hamlets forming a joint parish with Westby, 4 miles W. of Kirkham. The word is *Pluntun* in Domesday Book. *Plumton*, 1226, and *Plumpton*, 1297, are in the Lancashire Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.), *Wode-plumpton* occurs in a Lay Subsidy of 1327 (R., vol. xxxi.), *Filde-plumpton* in a Final Concord of 1359 (R., vol. xlvi.).

First theme descriptive, apparently from Old English *plume*, a plum-tree.

**Poulton-le-Fylde.**—A parish and market-town 15 miles NW. of Preston. It is *Poltun* of Domesday Book. In a charter of K. William II., the word is *Pultonam* (L.P.C.,

p. 240). After the Reformation *Poulton* becomes general (R., vol. xii.); a variant *Polton* is occasionally found.

The first theme is the Old English *pōl*, a pool; the situation of the place, near the estuary of the Wyre, favours this origin.

**Poulton-le-Sands.**—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles N. of Lancaster. It is the *Poltune* of Domesday Book. In early charters (L.P.C.) we find *Pulton*, *Putton*. *Pulton* is the general form to Reformation times, when *Poulton* takes its place (R., vol. xii.). The situation of the place on the coast of Morecambe Bay has probably been favourable to the origin of the name. First theme Old English *pōl*, a pool.

**Poulton.**—Joint parish with Fearnhead 2 miles NE. of Warrington. In early charters the word is *Pultonam* and *Poltonam* (L.P.C.). Afterwards *Pulton*, with an occasional *Polton* (R., vol. xxxix.), until the form, as in the preceding cases, yields to *Poulton*.

Here also the situation may have suggested the first theme. The boundary of the parish on the south is the river Mersey, and the river forms a large horse-shoe, enclosing marshy pastures, called Ees in Cheshire. On the other hand, *Pol* may be a personal name. In O., p. 390, *Pol* is a suggested synonym of Balder, the identification being due to Jacob Grimm. See Kemble's Saxons, i., 364.

**Preston.**—A town in the centre of the county, on the Ribble, the *Prestune* of Domesday Book. It is *Prestona*, *Preston* in Pipe Rolls (L.P.C., pp. 12, 31), *Presteton* and *Prestun* being rare variants. The first theme is the Old English *preost*, a priest.

**Quarlton.**—A township 5 miles NNE. of Bolton-le-Moors. In a Final Concord of 1309 (R., vol. xlv.) the word *Quordone* occurs, and Mr. Farrer identifies it with *Quarlton*. It occurs twice in the Lay Subsidy of 1332



(R., vol. xxxi.), used as personal name *de Quernedon* and *de Querndoun*. The word *Quarlton* occurs in the seventeenth century if not earlier—1614 (R., vol. ii., p. 116). The place is now absorbed in *Edgeworth*.

First theme of *Quernedon* is the Old English *cweorn*, a handmill, and the place-name suggests a hill producing mill-stones; for second theme, see *Down*.

The name *Quarlton* is probably old. See Baines's History of Lancashire, iii., p. 92, where the word *Quelton* occurs. I can only suggest that the first theme is the name element *wær* (see O., pp. xviii., 473), with *l* diminutive (O., p. xxiii.).

**Ribbleton.**—A parish 1 mile NE. of Preston. Early forms are *Ribelton*, *Ribbelton*, *Ribleton*.

The first theme is the river which in Domesday Book is *Ripa*, and in early Pipe Rolls and Charters (L.P.C.) *Riba*, *Ribla*, *Ribba*, *Ribbile*, *Ribbill*.

**Rishton.**—An urban district 3 miles NE. of Blackburn. In the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.) we find *Russeton*, *Ruyston*, *Ryston*. Early Final Concords (R., vols. xxxix., xlvi.) have *Ryston*, *Riston*, *Risshton*, 1320; the Subsidy Rolls, 1332, *Russhton*, *Rysshton* (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is descriptive; the Old English *rȳsc*, a rush.

**Rivington.**—A parish 4 miles SE. of Chorley. Two forms of this word, *Rowinton* and *Revington*, occur in Final Concords of the same year, 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Ruhwinton*, 1212, *Riviton*, 1226, and *Rovinton*, 1297, are found in R., vol. xlviii. *Rovyngton* (R., vols. xlv., l.) is the spelling in Final Concords of 1344, 1448. *Roynton*, *Rouynton* (R., vol. xxxi.) are the forms in the Subsidy Rolls, 1332, and *Rivington* in the Freeholders' List of 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

In the index to the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlix.) there are sixteen forms of the word.

Through this multiplicity of forms it is difficult to follow the traces of any one personal name in particular. The Old English name *Hroethwine*, which occurs in O., p. 302, and Liber Vitæ, S., p. 158, seems to be possibly the original form. See the root forms *hrothi*, *vini*, in F.

**Rixton.**—Joint parish with Glazebrook, 6 miles NE. of Warrington. The word occurs in an early Pipe Roll of K. John (L.P.C.); in the Assize Rolls the forms *Richeston*, *Riston*, *Ryckeston* are found (R., vol. xlix.), in the Subsidy Rolls *Rixton*, *Ryxtun* (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme is the personal name *Ric*, a component of many names. See O., pp. 399, 400. Old English *rice*, powerful.

**Royton.**—An urban district 2 miles N. of Oldham. An early form of the word is *Ritton*, in a document of 1226 (R., vol. xlviii.), afterwards *Ryton* (R., vol. xxxix.) is the usual form, varied occasionally by *Riton* (R., vol. xlix.). *Ruyton* occurs in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.), and *Royton* (R., vol. i.) in the Commonwealth Church Survey, 1650.

The first theme is personal; *Ryht*, commonly *Riht*, is the first element in several names. See O., p. 405, 401, and F., col. 1250, under root *rehta*, right.

**Scorton.**—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles N. of Garstang.

First theme may be *scar* (see this word as a second theme), but early forms are desirable, to decide between *scar* and *scorra*, or the personal name *Scrot* of O., p. 411.

**Sefton.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Liverpool. It is the *Sextone* of Domesday book. Early forms are *Ceffton*, *Cefton*, *Sefton* (R., vols. xlviii., xxxix.), with variants in the Assize and Patent Rolls *Schefton*, *Shafton*, *Safton* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.). *Sefton* is the usual form in the following centuries (R., vol. xxxi.), but *Sephton*, which began in the latter half of the

sixteenth century through the influence of the clergy was a common spelling in the seventeenth century and afterwards (R., vols. xii., i.).

The first theme is a personal name of tribal origin, and, as *Seax*, used to form compound names. See O., p. 412, and S., p. 495. For the root *sahs*, a knife, see F., col. 1288.

In Old English the word *secg* is both a sword and a sedge. The Norse settlers, taking the theme in the place-name to be the latter, changed it into the Old Norse form, more comprehensible to them, *sef*.

**Shevington.**—A parish 4 miles NW. of Wigan. Early forms are *Sewinton*, 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Seveton* (R., vol. xxxix.); *Shevinton* (R., vol. xlviii.), in the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth century are found *Shevynton*, *Shevinton* (R., vols. xlvi., xxxi.). The Assize Rolls have *Schurvyngton*, *Schureneton*, and *Schovington* (R., vol. xlix.).

The first theme is personal, namely the name *Sæwine*, of which there are several examples in O., p. 408, the *n* and *ing* marking the genitive case.

**Simonstone.**—A parish 4 miles N. of Burnley. *Simon-diston* occurs in an inquest of 1258, *Simundistan* in one of 1293 (R., vol. xlviii.). *Simoundeston*, *Symoundeston*, are the forms in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.), and *Simonston* in the freeholders' list of 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is the Old English personal name *Sigemund*, *Simund* (O., p. 421, and S., p. 158), which name doubtless became afterwards confused with the Biblical name Simon. See W., p. 343.

**Singleton.**—Great and Little Singleton, a parish 13 miles NW. of Preston. The form in Domesday Book is *Singletun*. *Shyngelton*, *Singelton*, *Sengelton*, *Schyngelton*, are found with others in the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.).

The first theme seems to be a personal name. The Germanic *Singulfus* occurs in F., col. 1338, but not in O. *Sindulfus*, however, is given on p. 425. *Singel* is found not rarely as the name of a road in Friesland; see W., p. 344.

**Skerton.**—A suburb forming a district separated from the county town Lancaster by the river Lune. It is *Schertune* in the Domesday Book, and *Skerton* in early Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.).

The first theme appears to describe the position of the *tun*, and may thus be the Old English *sceard*, a shard, piece broken off from the main part.

**Sutton.**—A parish 3 miles NE. of Prescott, and comprised within the borough of St. Helens, on the south. *Sutton* occurs in an inquest of 1252 (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Sotton* in one of 1265, *Sutton* in a Final Concord of 1422 (R., vol. l.).

The first theme is descriptive; being the Old English *suth*, south. And this is apparently the origin of the many places of the same name in England. Quite possibly in some of them, however, *Sude* is a personal name. See the genitive *Sudan*, in O., p. 433; *Sude* and the patronymic *Sudinga*, in W., p. 372.

**Swinton.**—A parish 5 miles NW. of Manchester, formerly in the township of Worsley.

First theme personal. The usual form is *Swith*, of which element there are many examples in the personal names of O., p. 437. *Swind*, *Swin* is a variant (see O., p. 436). The root is *svintha*, meaning swift, strong, clever (see F., col. 1381). The Old Norse adjective has the two forms *svinnr* and *svithr*.

**Tarleton.**—A parish 9 miles SW. of Preston. The word occurs in the Assize Rolls, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.), and other early documents, without important change.

The first theme is the Old Norse name *Thorvaldr*, of

which O., gives the English form *Thurweald*, and the shortened *Turolde*, *Turalde*, p. 462. In Norse place-names this personal name takes the form *Taralde*, and in one instance, quoted from Rygh by Professor Wyld, the form *Tarle*.

**Taunton.**—Village 1 mile NW. of Ashton-under-Lyne. There are spellings *Tongton* and *Tounton* (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 37, 129), which may belong to this place, and in that case the first theme is as in *Tonge* above. See *Tang* in second themes. Or the first theme may be the Celtic *tonn*, water (see K., p. 100), as in the Somersetshire *Taunton*.

**Thistleton.**—A hamlet 4 miles N. of Kirkham. *Thistilton* occurs in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Thistelton* in a Final Concord of 1219 (R., vol. xxxix.). The latter is the usual form, but *Thystylton* occurs in the reign of Edward IV. (R., vol. 1.). *Thistleton* is found in 1602 (R., vol. ix., p. 59), and *Thisleton* in the Commonwealth Church Survey, 1650 (R., vol. i.).

The first theme is the Old Norse *thistil*, Old English *thistel*, which may be descriptive, but which is used as a personal nickname or surname in the Landnama, II., 6, 1.

**Thornton.**—An urban district N. of Poulton-le-Fylde, between the estuary of the Wyre and the Irish Channel. It is *Torentun* in Domesday Book, *Thorenton* in an entry of 1222 (R., vol. xlviii.) and a Final Concord of 1245 (R., vol. xxxix.). In the Subsidy Rolls the form is *Thorneton* (R., vol. xxxi.), and *Thornton* in a Final Concord of 1316 (R., vol. xlv.). The first theme is the Old English *thorn*.

**Thornton.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Liverpool; it also is *Torentun* in Domesday Book. Other forms are *Thorinton*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Thorneton* (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Thornton* (R., vol. xlvii.). The first theme as in the preceding.

**Tottington.**—An urban district 3 miles NW. of Bury. Thirteenth century forms of the word are *Totinton*, 1212, *Totington*, *Todington*, 1241 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Totyngton* (R., vol. xxxix.). *Tottington* is late, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is a patronymic of the Old English personal name *Tota*, *Totta* (see O., p. 458). In the opinion of Müller, this name is a familiar abridgement of some one of the Old English names beginning with *torht*, bright, of which several are given in O., p. 457. See Müller, under *Totta*, p. 60.

**Turton.**—An urban district 4 miles N. of Bolton-le-Moors. It is found in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.). *Terton*, *Torton*, *Thurton* occur later on in the century. In a Final Concord of 1303 (R., vol. xxxix.) the spelling is again *Turton*. The Assize Rolls have a form *Shurton* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 149). On account of the variants the first theme appears to be the personal element *Thor*, *Thur*; see O., 445, 447, for the names in which it occurs. It is apparently the Old Norse deity *Thor*.

**Twiston.**—A parish 5 miles NE. of Clitheroe. In a charter of Henry I. the word appears as *Twisleton* (L.P.C.). Later forms are *Twysilton*, *Tuysilton*, *Twesilton* (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Twyselton* (R., vol. xxxix.). *Twiston* occurs in a Final Concord of 1504 (R., vol. i.). The first theme is the Old English *twisla*, fork of a river.

**Ulverston.**—A market-town in Low Furness, 22 miles NW. of Lancaster. The Domesday form is *Ulucrestun*, and that of the early charters of Furness Abbey, *Olveston* (L.P.C., p. 305). Spellings with and without *r* are equally common till the middle of the thirteenth century (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.). In the Subsidy Rolls are found *Ulucreston* and *Ullerston* (R., vol. xxxi.). *Wulf* and *Wulfhere* were common Old English names (see O., pp. 506, 511). The Old Norse forms of the same were *Ulf*, *Ulfarr*.

**Upton.**—A hamlet 4 miles SE. of Prescot. Both *Upton* and *Hupton* are found in the middle of the thirteenth century (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.).

The first theme is descriptive of position—the Old English *up*.

**Urmston.**—An urban district 6 miles SW. of Manchester. In a Pipe Roll of King Richard I. the form is *Wermeston* (L.P.C.); *Urmeston* that of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.). The variants *Wurmeston* (R., vol. xlix.) and *Hurmiston* (R., vol. xlvii.) occur.

First theme is personal. *Ormr* is a common Old Norse name, of which several examples are given in O., p. 370. The word means *serpent*, and the corresponding Old English word, *wurm*, *wyrm*, is a theme in several names. See O., p. 522.

**Walton-on-the-Hill.**—A suburb of Liverpool on the NE. It is *Waletone* in Domesday Book. *Walton* occurs in a Final Concord of 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme in some English *Waltons* is doubtless the personal name *Wala* (see O., p. 476; and for the root *valha*, a stranger, consult F., col. 1513). But in most of them the first theme is the Old English *weall*, a wall, a rampart.

The first theme *wal-* might also arise from other words, such as *weald*, forest.

**Walton-le-dale.**—An urban district 1 mile SE. of Preston, on the southern side of the Ribble. It is the *Waletone* of Domesday Book, and *Walton in La Dale* of a Final Concord of 1304 (R., vol. xxxix.). For first theme, see the preceding.

**Ulnes Walton.**—A parish 5 miles NW. of Chorley. This form remains unchanged generally, from an entry in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlix.), 1285, to the present, except that in a Final Concord of 1320 (R., vol. xlv.) *Ulfnes*

*Walton* is found. Thus, if *Ulnes* is correct, the component themes are *Ulf* and *ness*. But it has been suggested that *Ulnes* is a miswriting for *Ulues*, the genitive of *Ulf*, a personal name, so that the place would be *Ulf's Walton*. For *Walton*, see preceding.

**Warrington.**—A town on the Mersey, 17 miles from Liverpool. The Domesday Book form is *Walintune*. In a charter of King Henry II. *Wlinton* (L.P.C., p. 287), and in a perambulation of King Henry III., *Werineton* (L.P.C., p. 422). Later forms are *Werington*, 1246 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Werinton*, 1293 (R., vol. xlviii.), with the variant *Queryngton*, 1256 (R., vol. xlix., p. 226). *Werington* (R., vol. xxxiii.) is the form in the Clergy List, 1541, and *Warrington* in the Freeholders' List, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

Assuming that the *l* in the earliest forms is a variant of Norman scribes for *r*, the first theme is a patronymic quasi-genitival of the element *war*, *wer*, *wær*. See the root *var*, F., col. 1531, also O., pp. 473-5, 478, for the personal names of which the theme forms a part.

Forms of the word, such as *Werineton*, suggest a first theme *Warin*, a not infrequent personal name (see O., p. 478), especially in the contracted form *Wern*. F., col. 1539, regards it mainly as an extended *war* ("Erweiterung").

**Warton.**—A parish 7 miles N. of Lancaster. *Wartun* in Domesday Book and *Warton* in a Final Concord of 1289 (R., vol. xxxix.). A variant *Qwerton* occurs of the Westmorland *Wharton* (R., vol. xlviii., p. 279). For first theme, see the preceding.

**Weeton.**—A parish 3 miles NW. of Kirkham. It is the *Widetun* of Domesday Book. In a Pipe Roll of King John it appears as *Whiteton* (L.P.C.), and in the Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.) we meet with the forms *Withetun*, *Wytheton*, *Wythinton*, *Wythington*, *Wyhton*. In the Subsidy Rolls, 1332, *Wetheton* (R., vol. xxxi.). *Weeton* (R., vol. x.) is the



common seventeenth century form. The personal name which has given rise to the first theme is *Wid*, *Wido* of O., p. 486, *Wide* of W., p. 435. For discussion as to root *vid*, see F., col. 1562. Norse influence is perhaps responsible for making the word more intelligible to new settlers by turning the first theme into *vith*, a withy.

**Wennington**.—A parish in the valley of the Wenning, 10 miles NE. of Lancaster. The name is *Wininctune* in Domesday Book, and *Wenigton* in a Final Concord of 1202 (R., vol. xxxi.). The forms in the Inquests are *Wenigton*, *Wenington*, *Weninton*, *Wennington* (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is a patronymic of the personal name *Wen*, *Wine*, a friend; used as a full name, and also as helping to form many compound names (see O., p. 484, 499, 500). The Old Norse and Danish forms are *Vinr*, *Ven*.

**Wheelton**.—A parish 3 miles N. of Chorley. In a charter of K. Henry II. the word is *Weltona* (L.P.C.), in a Final Concord of 1313 *Quilton* (R., vol. xlvi.), in one of 1493 *Whelton* (R., vol. l.), and in a Subsidy Roll of the seventeenth century *Wheleton* (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme appears to be a personal name *Wēl*, as in the Master Smith *Weland* (cf. O., p. 481). *Wel* is the first element in several names; the root is *vela*, craft, according to F., col. 1552.

**Whiston**.—A parish 1 mile S. of Prescott. The thirteenth century forms of the word are *Quicstan*, *Quystan*, *Whystan*, *Wystane* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.), and the variant *Quyston* (R., vols. xlix., p. 203). *Quistan* is the form in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.), *Whistan* in a Final Concord of 1376 and *Whiston* in one of 1422 (R., vol. l.).

The word is a personal name, *Wigstan*, *Wistan* (see O., p. 492), and is thus not a *ton* word, but ends in *stan*.

**Whittington.**—An urban district in the valley of the Lune, bordering on Westmorland. In Domesday Book it appears as *Witetune*. *Wittington* (R., vol. xlviii.) is a spelling of 1212. Forms of the word in the middle of the thirteenth century are *Whittington*, *Quytinton*, *Wytinton* (R., vol. xlvii.), and *Quitanton* is found in a Final Concord of 1259 (R., vol. xxxix.). In the next century we find *Whytington*, 1301 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Whitynton*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). In a Final Concord of 1508 *Whityngton* (R., vol. l.) is the form.

The first theme is probably a personal name, the name *Wita* (see O., p. 503, for the word and examples of its use independently and in compounds), its root being the Old English *witt*, understanding. But the Old English personal name *Hwita*, for which see O., p. 310, would develop, possibly, into the same forms.

**Withington.**—An urban district 4 miles S. of Manchester. In the Great Inquest, 1212, the word is *Wythinton*, and later on in the century *Wythington*, *Wityngton*, *Whyntin-ton* (R., vol. xlviii.). In the Assize Rolls, we find *Wytheton*, *Wydinton* (R., vol. xlvii.). *Wythynton* is in a Final Concord of 1384 (R., vol. l.), *Withington* (R., vol. xlii.) is the ordinary form at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The first theme is a patronymic quasi-genitival case of the personal name *Wiht*, which also takes the form *Whit*. See O., pp. 492-5, for the many names of which it forms an element. In Old English *wiht* means a creature. See F., col. 1590.

**Witton.**—A parish adjoining Blackburn on the west. A form *Wyttton* occurs in R., vol. xlviii.

The first theme is a personal name *Wita*; see O., p. 503, for the name itself, and as an element in composite names. From the Old English root *witt*, understanding.

**Woolston.**—A joint parish with Martinscroft, 3 miles E. of Warrington. In early charters the word is *Ulfitona* (L.P.C.). In the Assize Rolls occur the forms *Wlston*, *Wolveston*, *Wulveston* (R., vol. xlvii.). *Wolston* is the common form later (R., vols. xxxi., l.).

The first theme is the personal name *Wulf*; also a very common element in forming compound names (see O., pp. 506-22). The Scandinavian form is *Ulfr*.

**Woolton.**—Great and Little Woolton are two urban districts 6 miles SE. of Liverpool. They appear in Domesday Book as *Uvetone*, *Ulventune*. *Little Wolveton* (R., vol. l.) is found in a Final Concord of 1398. *Great Woolton*, *Little Woolton* in one of 1509.

The first is the personal name *Wulf*, as in the preceding.

**Worston.**—A parish 2 miles NE. of Clitheroe. *Wrthis-ton* occurs in an Inquest of the year 1258 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Wurtheston* in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlix.), and *Worston* in a Final Concord of 1502 (R., vol. l.).

The first theme is personal, perhaps; *Wurta* of O., p. 522. The patronymic from this word, *Wyrtingas*, is found in a charter of King Eadgar, 960 (see E., pp. 196, 509). This patronymic is now Worthing in Sussex, and suggests that the word *weorth*, *worth*, *wurth*, *wyrth*, a homestead, was used as a personal name.

**Worthington.**—A parish 4 miles N. of Wigan. The forms in the Inquests (R., vol. xlviii.) are *Worthinton*, 1242, *Worthington*, 1282. In the Assize Rolls, *Wurtheton*, *Wurthington* (R., vol. xlvii.); in a Final Concord of 1227, *Wurthington* (R., vol. xxxix.), and in one of 1391 (R., vol. l.), *Worthyngton*. The first theme is the patronymic quasi-genitive of the personal name *Wurta*, as in the preceding.

**Wrayton.**—A joint township with Melling, 12 miles NE.

of Lancaster. The earliest form is *Wraiton*, in a Final Concord of 1229 (R., vol. xxxix.). In the Assize Rolls and Subsidy Roll the form is *Wraton* (R., vols. xlvii., xxxi.). *Wrayton* occurs in the sixteenth century (R., vol. x., p. 189).

The first theme is usually considered to be the word *Wray*; see this word below as a termination theme. In English place-names the Danish word *Vra* appears and is not found developed into *Wray* until the fifteenth or sixteenth century. The form *Wraiton* seems, therefore, to find a place too early in 1229. I suspect therefore that the first theme is the personal name *Wraca*, given in O., p. 505. For the root, see *Vrac*, to pursue, F., col. 1638.

**Wrightington.**—A parish 5 miles NW. of Wigan. *Wrstinton*, 1195, is found in a Final Concord (R., vol. 1.). In the Great Inquest, 1212, the word is *Wricington* (R., vol. xlviii.). In the same volume follow the forms *Wroc-tinton*, *Writinton*, *Wricington*, *Wrightinton*, *Writington*. *Wrightyngton* is the spelling of Final Concords in 1385, 1506 (R., vol. 1.).

The first part of the word is a patronymic quasi-genitive, but examples of the personal name *Wric* are wanting. Sweet, in his Students' Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon, gives *Wryhta*, as well as the usual form *Wyrhta*, a worker; and this is probably the word from which the above was formed. For the root *verca*, origin of the Old English *weorc*, and several personal names, consult F., col. 1557.

## TREE

As used in place-names, this is the Old English *treow*, *tree*, often with the idea of *boundary*.

**Aintree.**—A suburb of Liverpool on the north. An early spelling of this word, *Ayntre*, of the date 1296, appears in R., vol. xxxix. The first theme is the personal

name element *Aegen*. See O., p. 5, for several examples of its use. For root, *Agin*, see F., col. 36.

**Hare-Appletree.**—Hamlet at the head of Damas Gill, 4 miles SE. of Lancaster. For *Hare*, see the N.E.D., under *Hoar*.

**Langtree.**—Joined with Standish to form an urban district 4 miles NW. of Wigan. It occurs as *Langetre* in a Final Concord of 1206 (R., vol. xxxix.), and as *Longetre* in the Subsidy Roll of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). A variant, *Lanketr*, is found in the Assize Roll of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 41). In most of the place-names in which *lang* occurs, it is doubtless in its primitive meaning, long, tall. Possibly in particular instances it may be a personal name. See O., p. 324.

**Wavertree.**—An urban district now forming a part of Liverpool on the SE. It is the *Wauretreu* of Domesday Book. In early charters we have forms *Wauertrea*, *Wavertre* (L.P.C.), and in early Pipe Rolls *Wavertrie*, *Wavertree*, 1200 (L.P.C., p. 126). *Wartre* is modern. An obscure word. I imagine the first theme to be a river name (there is a Cheshire stream called the *Weaver*) and to refer to the stream now known as the Jordan, which flows south-west into the Mersey.

## TWISTLE

This termination arises from the Old English *twisla*, a fork of a river. The corresponding Old Norse word is *Kvisl*, a branch, a fork, which is also used in place-names.

**Birtwistle.**—A manor in Hapton, a township 4 miles W. of Burnley. Early forms of the word are *Briddestwysil*, 1258 (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Brydestwysel*, 1311 (R., vol. liv.). *Breretwysel* seems to be another form (R., vol. liv., p. 7). First theme is personal. *Brid* is given in O., p. 114, and is a form of *beorht*, bright, on p. 88.

**Entwistle.**—A village 6 miles N. of Bolton-le-Moors. Early forms are *Hennetwisel*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Ennetwysel*, 1276 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 138); *Entletwisil*, 1297 (R., vol. xlviii.); and *Entwisell*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme is a personal name *Enna* (see O., p. 228). For the root *an*, to favour, see F., col. 99.

**Extwistle.**—A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Burnley. Early forms are *Extwisil*, 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Extwille*, 1260 (R., vol. xlix.); and *Extwisell*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme is the personal name *Eche*. See O., p. 222, and *Ecgi* in the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 158, the root of which name may be the word *ecg*, a sword. See under *ag*, in F., col. 14, and W., p. 86, for the mediæval name *Eche*.

**Oswaldtwistle.**—An urban district, 1 mile SW. of Accrington. *Oswaldestwisel* and *Oswaldetwisel* with variants are in the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.); *Oswaltdwisil* occurs in an Inquest of 1258 (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is a personal name (see O., p. 378), and is spelt *Osuald* in the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 154. The Old English components are *os*, a divinity, and *ge(weald)*, power. For the roots *ansi*, *vald*, see F., cols. 120, 1496.

## WALL, WELL

**Wall** arises from the Old English *weall*, a wall, a rampart, and means, as well as the enclosure, the land enclosed. But it may also arise from the Old Norse *völlr*, a field, *valla*, genitive plural, as in *Thingwall* and in *Tinwald* of the Isle of Man. **Well** is the Old English *wießl*, a fountain, a spring. Common in place-names in the South of England, not infrequent in Yorkshire, but rare in Lancashire.

The two spellings *wall* and *well* are often confused.

**Childwall.**—A parish 5 miles SE. of Liverpool. The word appears in Domesday Book as *Cildeuuelle*. In a charter of 1094 (L.P.C., p. 290) it is *Kydwelle*. Later

forms are *Chillewelle*, 1177, and *Childewell*, 1191 (L.P.C.). After this date *welle* becomes *walle*, *wall*, as in an entry *Childewalle*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.). A variant *Chaldewall* occurs in 1238 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The Domesday form of the word is "the spring of Cild;" *Cild*, as also *Cille*, being a personal name in O., p. 135. The form *Kydewelle* is, I think, due to the influence of Scandinavian settlers who have attempted to read *Kilde*, a spring, into the word, thereby making it more intelligible, and to agree with the Danish *Kildevæld*, a fountain head. The later forms of the twelfth century are a return to the Domesday form; and the change of *well* to *wall*, field, mere confusion in the thirteenth century.

**Halliwell.**—A village 2 miles NW. of Bolton-le-Moors. In early documents the forms *Haliwell*, 1288 (R., vol. xlviii.), and *Halywell*, 1285 (R., vol. xlix.), occur with the variants *Alywell* and *Hallewell*. *Halliwell* occurs in 1600 (R., vol. xii.). As a variant, *Haliwall* is seen in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi., p. 105). The first theme is the Old English *halig*, holy.

**Thingwall.**—A hamlet 5 miles E. of Liverpool. *Tingwella* in a Pipe Roll of King Henry II. (L.P.C.), *Thyngwall*, *Tingwall* (R., vol. xlix.), in the middle of the thirteenth century.

The word is the Old Norse *Thingvöllr*, "field of meeting." In the *Tinwald* of the Isle of Man the name has come to signify the Parliament itself.

**Wiswall.**—A parish 3 miles S. of Clitheroe. In a document of 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.) the word is *Wisewalle*, and in the Assize Rolls the termination varies between *wall* and *well*.

The first theme seems to be a river name; see K., p. 59, where *uisce*, assimilated to *uiss*, is shown to be the origin of the *Weser*.

A personal name might give rise to the first theme—the name *Wise*, which is a name element in several Old English names, O., p. 502.

## WATER

This word is used as a subsidiary theme synonymous with lake, tarn, or even river. It occurs in Esthwaite W., Thurstan W. (another name for Coniston Lake), Low W., Elter W., Tarn W., Moulding W., and others.

## WATH, WITH

**Wath** is the Old English *wæth*, the Scandinavian *vath*, meaning a ford, or wading place. It occurs rarely.

**With** is the Old Norse *vithr*, a wood or forest, and suggests Danish occupation. It is commoner in Yorkshire than Lancashire. *Wath* and *with* are often confused.

**Prestwath**.—A word occurring in early charters. See the L.P.C., pp. 291, 298. The *wath* is apparently a ford over the Lune, at or near Lancaster. The first theme is the Old English *preost*, priest.

**Skelwith**.—Village, Bridge, Fold, and Brow, 3 miles N. of Hawkshead. The word is *Skelwath*, 1332, in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi., p. 93).

The first theme is the Old Norse *skjalg*, which takes the form *skjel* in Norwegian place-names, meaning *wry*, oblique. It is the Old English *sceolh*. See *Sholwer* below.

**Blawith**.—A parish near the south end of Lake Coniston, described in 1590 (R., vol. xi.) as "Blawith at Appletree-holme."

The first theme is the Old Norse *blár*, dark-blue, as in *blomos*, and the Icelandic *bláskógar*.



## WICH, WICK

This termination comes into English place-names from two sources at least: the Old English *wīc*, a dwelling, and the Old Norse *vīk*, a creek. The former is probably the origin of the Lancashire *wicks*, though there is a *creek* named Pull Wyke on the west side of Windermere, near the north end. Of the seventeen or more places in Lancashire, with one or other of these terminations, two in the SE. of the county end in *wich*; of seven in Cheshire five end in *wich*; of the thirty-three in Yorkshire, all end in *wick*.

**Ardwick.**—A suburb of Manchester. *Atheriswyke*, 1282, (R., vol. xlviii.), is supposed to be Ardwick. *Ardewyk*, *Ardwik*, *Ardewik*, 1323 (R., vol. xli.).

The first theme is personal; *Eard*, native soil, is a common element in the first themes of names (see O., p. 212).

*Eard-wic* in Old English means a dwelling-place.

For the first theme of *Atheriswyke*, see the first theme in *Atherton* above.

**Beswick.**—A district adjoining Manchester on the E. The earliest form of this word appears to be *Beswick* (see R., vol. xxxi., p. 35).

First theme is personal; see name *Beage* in O., p. 82. *Beag*, a bracelet, is a frequent first element in personal names.

**Blowick.**—A hamlet 2 miles E. of Southport. First theme the Old Norse *blár*, as in *blomos*, and the word the same as the *Bleawick* or *Blowick* near the south end of Ulleswater.

**Borwick.**—A parish 2 miles NE. of Carnforth. In Domesday Book it is *Berewic*. *Nicholas de Borwyc*, 1255, and *Nicholas de Berwyc*, 1259 (R., vol. xlviii.), seem to

be the same person. In 1332 the spelling is *Berwik*, and *Berwyk* in 1446 (R., vol. 1.). *Barwycke* and *Borwicke* are both found after 1600 (R., vol. x., pp. 177, 179).

The word is the Old English *berewic*, a hamlet.

**Chadwick.**—A hamlet of Spotland W. of Rochdale. Spelt *Chadewyk* in Final Concords of 1369 (R., vol. xlvi.).

The first theme is *Ceaden*, apparently a weak genitive of *Ceada* (O., p. 126). *Cada*, *Cadda*, and *Ceadda* are other personal forms.

There is a *Chadwick Green* near the southern end of the township of Billinge, in Wigan Parish.

**Elswick.**—A parish in the Fylde 6 miles N. of Kirkham. In Domesday Book it is *Edeleswic*; *Hedthelsiwi*, 1164, in L.P.C.; *Ethelisiwike*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.); *Elleswik*, 1489; and *Elswick*, 1508 (R., vol. 1.).

The first theme is the personal name *æthel*, noble, as in Elston: see that word.

**Fishwick.**—A suburb of Preston on the E. It is *Fiscuic* in Domesday Book. Later forms are *Fischwic*, 1225 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Fysshewyke*, 1311 (R., vol. xlvi.). *Fisshewyk*, 1326 (R., vol. xlvi.), *Fisshewik*, 1506 (R., vol. 1.).

First theme at its origin was probably descriptive of the village. Though the other interpretation—that it is a personal name—is not impossible. See O., p. 241, for *Fisc* and *Fisculf*.

**Glodwick.**—An ecclesiastical district 1 mile SE. of Oldham. Early forms are *Glothic* (R., vol. xlvi.) and *Glothiche* (R., vol. xlvii.), with the variant *Clopwayt* (R., vol. xlvi.); a later spelling is *Glotheyk* (R., vols. xlvi., xxxix.), and *Glodyght*, 1474 (V.C.H.).

First theme is the personal name *Hloth*; see O., p. 299, for its use in composite names. It means *famous*, and was a favourite name-forming element (F., col. 848).

It seems not unlikely that the whole place-name has been a composite personal name—the name *Hlothwig*, whose modern forms have been *Louis* and *Ludwig*, and the Latinised form *Ludovicus*. In that case *wig* is from the root *vig*, signifying fight.

**Horwich.**—An urban district 5 miles NW. of Bolton-le-Moors. *Horwich* is found in an entry of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.), *Horwyche*, 1541 (R., vol. xii.), *Horwich*, 1650 (R., vol. i.).

The first theme is personal. *Hor* occurs as an element in two or three composite names in O., p. 301, and *Hore*, *Horre* as men's names in W., pp. 173, 174.

**Howick.**—A parish 3 miles SW. of Preston. In early charters we have the forms *Hokewike*, *Hocwica* (L.P.C.), and in an early Final Concord *Hocwic*, 1210 (R., vol. xxxix.). These are followed by *Howwyk* and *Hoghwyk* (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 15, 137), and at the beginning of the sixteenth century by *Houghwik* and *Hogwik* (R., vol. l.). *Howicke* is of the seventeenth century (R., vol. xii., p. 214).

First theme is the Old English *hōh*, a heel. See this word among the terminations, and also the word *Houghton*.

There are personal names *Hoce*, *Hocca*, in O., p. 300, but the Houghtons and Huttons are too numerous throughout the country to owe their origin to a name so rare, except in odd cases.

**Lowick.**—A parish 6 miles N. of Ulverston. In an early Final Concord it appears as *Lofwic*, 1202, and *Lowyk*, 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.). *Luffewyk*, 1343 (R., vol. xli.), seems to be the same word.

First theme is doubtless personal. *Lofe* occurs in O., p. 339, and other similar names from the same root, *Leof*, *Lufa*. The root is *leuba*, dear. See F., col. 1018.

**Prestwich.**—An old parish joined with Oldham, 4 miles NW. of Manchester. *Prestwich*, *Prestwic*, *Prestewic* occur

in the Pipe Rolls (L.P.C.). The first theme is the word *preost*, priest.

**Salwick.**—A hamlet 4 miles NW. of Preston. The Domesday Book form is *Saleuwic*. *Sallewyke*, 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Salewyk*, 1327 (R., vol. xxxi.), are later forms; *Sowicke* and *Salwick* (R., vol. ix.) are of the seventeenth century.

The first theme seems to be personal—*Salō*, in O., p. 408. *Sale*, *Salle* are Low German names, supposed by W., p. 327, to be familiar forms of Salomon. F., col. 1290, considers these personal names to come from the root *salva*, *sala*, dark, black, which appears in Old English *salo*, dark coloured. The personal names which F. derives from this root appear in O., under the theme *Sele*, such as *Selebeorht*, *Selefrith*, *Seleburh*. This theme seems to be applicable when compounded with *wic*, *tun*, or *burh*. When compounded with *ford*, Professor Skeat derives the theme from *sealh*, a willow. See *Salford* above.

**Urswick.**—A township 4 miles SW. of Ulverston. In early charters (L.P.C.) occur *Ursewyk* and *Parva Urswic*. The Subsidy Roll of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.) spells *Ursewik*; in a Final Concord of 1332 *Great Ursewik* (R., vol. xlv.) appears, and *Little Urswyk* (R., vol. l.) in one of 1378.

The first theme is personal, *Ursa* (see O., p. 470; and for the root *Ursa*, meaning *bear*, consult F., col. 1483).

**Winwick.**—A parish **Winwick** with **Hulme** 3 miles N. of Warrington. In early Pipe Rolls we read *Winequic*, *Winewich* (L.P.C.); in the Great Inquest, 1212, *Wynewyc* (R., vol. xlviii.), and the variant *Wennewyk* (R., vol. xlvii.) in the Assize Rolls. *Whynwhik*, 1427 (R., vol. l.), *Wynweke*, 1541 (R., vol. xxxiii.), and *Winwick* in a document of 1635 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is a personal name, *Wine* (O., p. 499),

which in Old English means *friend*. For root *vini*, consult F., col. 1608.

## WOOD

The Old English *wudu*, *widu*, wood, forest. Besides being fairly common as a termination, it is used as a first or adjectival theme in some place-names.

**Amberswood Common.**—In the township of Ince, 2 miles SE. of Wigan. Early records not known. In the V.C.H. it is called Ambers or Ambrose Wood. In the absence of evidence it is impossible to decide whether the personal name is the Old English *Anberht* (see O., p. 69) or the name borne by the Saint.

**Burtonwood.**—A parish 4 miles NW. of Warrington. *Burtoneswod* occurs in a perambulation of 1228 (L.P.C., p. 422). *Burtunwode* (R., vol. xlv.) and *Burtonwode* (R., vol. xxxi.) occur in documents of 1332.

The first theme is a composite word of *burh* and *tun*. See these words *Burh* and *Ton* in the list of terminations.

**Cawood.**—A hamlet 10 miles NE. of Lancaster, joined with Arkholme to form a parish. First theme personal. See the name *Caua*, *Cawe* in O., p. 126. It occurs in *Liber Vitæ*, see S., p. 159. Müller, p. 50, thinks the word may be Celtic. F., col. 621, connects it with the Germanic root *Gavja*, related to the Old English *gá* of Kemble's Saxons, i., p. 72.

**Fleetwood.**—A seaport at the mouth of the Wyre, 20 miles NW. of Preston. Named after its founder, Sir P. H. Fleetwood (1836).

**Fulwood.**—Urban district in the parliamentary borough of Preston. Spelt *Fulewode* in the Assize Rolls, 1285, (R., vol. xlix.).

First theme the Old English *fūl*, dirty, impure.

**Garswood.**—Village and seat of Lord Gerard, 4 miles NE. of St. Helens. In a Final Concord, 1479 (R., vol. l.), it appears as *Gartiswode*.

First theme personal. In Old English composite names, it appears as *geard*, *gard* (O., p. 255). *Garthr* and its compound *Gartharr* were Scandinavian names, *Garthr* meaning also a strong, enclosed place.

**Harwood.**—Great Harwood is an urban district 4 miles NE. of Blackburn, Little Harwood a suburb of Blackburn. In Pipe Rolls of the twelfth century (L.P.C.) *Harewuda*, *Herwudesholm* occur; Great *Harewoode* is found in a Final Concord of 1298 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Parva Harwode* in a Subsidy of 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.); *Little Harwood* in 1503 (R., vol. l.).

The first theme is the Old English *har*, hoar, old. See the N.E.D. It probably denotes that the *wood* was a boundary wood.

**Heywood.**—A borough 3 miles E. of Bury. In the Assize Rolls (thirteenth century, R., vols. xlvii., xlix.) we have *Hewud*, *Hewode*, *Heghwude*, *Heywode*, and *Hawod*. *Hewode* is in an entry of 1330 (R., vol. xlv.), and *Heywood*, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is the Old English *hege*, hedge, or its derivative *gehæg*, enclosure. See Glossary to E. The local pronunciation, as heard by Dr. Hirst, is *jaïəd*.

**Hopwood.**—A township 1 mile N. of Middleton. *Hopwode*, 1332, occurs in R., vol. xxxi., *Hopperwode* in an entry of the year 1292 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Hopwood* in a Subsidy Roll of 1541 (R., vol. xii.).

First theme is the word *hop*, late Old English and Old Norse. See *Hope* in the series of terminations; also the N.E.D., vol. v., p. 380.

**Hurstwood.**—A hamlet 2 miles SE. of Burnley. Early forms are *Hirstwode*, 1370 (R., vol. xlv.), *Hirstewod*, 1397

(R., vol. 1.), *Hirstwode*, 1496. *Hurstwood* occurs in R., vol. xii., in the Freeholders' List of 1600.

The first theme is Old English *hyrst*, copse, a frequent termination.

**Knowlwood.**—A village 2 miles S. of Todmorden. First theme the Old English *cnoll*, a hill.

**Lowwood.**—A village 5 miles NW. of Cartmel, on the Leven. No early records. First theme apparently descriptive.

**Outwood.**—A district, now a parish, in Pilkington, 4 miles SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. First theme descriptive.

**Simonswood.**—A parish 8 miles NE. of Liverpool. In a Pipe Roll of King John (L.P.C.) *Simundeswude* occurs.

The first theme is personal, the *Sigemund* or *Simund* of O., p. 421, the *Sigmund* of the *Liber Vitæ*, p. 158. Doubtless the name became confused afterwards with the Biblical name *Simon*.

**Wood** is used with other descriptive adjectives and also as a subsidiary second theme in a few cases :—Cockshotts W., Fir W., Brand W., Hale W., Hollin W., West W., Holmes W., Hoscar Moss W., Snape W.

## WORTH

This termination is the O.E. *weorth*, *wurthe*, *wyrth*, an enclosed homestead. The original signification has been enlarged so as to include lands outside the original enclosure. The derivation of the word, according to Förstemann in *Die Deutschen Ortsnamen*, p. 40, is from the Old High German *warid*, an island. The Lancashire place-names in *Worth* are mainly in the SE. of the county, and the proportion of *worths* to *tons* is smaller than in the centre and south of England.

**Ainsworth.**—A parish 3 miles W. of Bury, half-way to

Bolton. *Aynesworth* is found used as a personal name in 1310 (R., vol. xlvi.).

First theme is *Ægen*, a not infrequent element in composite names. See O., p. 5, and F., col. 36, for root *Agin*.

**Ashworth.**—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles W. of Rochdale, of which a thirteenth century spelling is *Assewrthe* (R., vol. xxxix.), and a later one *Asheworth*, 1347 (R., vol. xlvi.).

The first theme is personal, the word *æsc*, ash, of which word, used independently and in composite names, many examples are given in O., pp. 31, 32.

**Blatchinworth.**—A joint township with *Calderbrook*, 4 miles NE. of Rochdale. The form *Blackenworthe*, 1276, is found in R., vol. xlvii., p. 129.

The first theme is the personal name *Blæcca*, given in O., p. 108, the name of the reeve of London, Bede tells us, who was converted by Paulinus. The root of the name is the Old English *Blæc*. *Blæccan* is a weak genitive.

**Butterworth.**—A township 3 miles E. of Rochdale. Early forms of the word are *Buterwrth*, 1235, *Butterworthe*, 1262, *Botreworth*, 1278 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Butterworth*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The spelling with a single *t* predominates in mediæval times.

The first theme is personal; the word *Buterus*, probably a Latinised form, is given in O., p. 122.

It is the Low German name *Bute*, with *er*-extension (see p. 6 above), which in a similar way has given rise to place-names in Friesland (see W., p. 57). The root is that of the Old English *bot* in the sense of help; *bota* is a name in the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 158; and O., p. 112, contains many names in which *bot* is an element.

**Chadeswrthe.**—A former manor in Pendlebury. It is mentioned in the Great Inquest (R., vol. xlviii., p. 68).

The first theme is the personal name *Cead*, which occurs



as an element in composite names as *Ceadwalla* (see O., p. 126), and in *Ceadda*, lengthened form of *Cad*.

**Dilworth.**—A parish 7 miles NE. of Preston, on the SW. edge of Longridge Fell. Supposed to be the *Bile-urde* of Domesday Book. Early forms are *Dileworth*, 1227 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Dillesworth*, 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 20), *Dilleworth*, 1303 (R., vol. xxxix.).

First theme is a personal name, of which as first element in personal names one or two examples are given in O., p. 166, and more in F., col. 410. It is given by W. as a Low German name *Dile*, *Dille*, of which the *k*-diminutive is *Dylke*, *Dilke*. The root *dil* means *to destroy*.

The Domesday form, *Bil*, is a far commoner personal name element (see O., p. 107).

**Duckworth Hall.**—In Oswaldtwistle, between Blackburn and Accrington. It is mentioned as *Ducworth* in 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme seems to be personal, a shortened form of *Docca*, and the parent of *dycga* (see O., pp. 167, 173). *Duke* is given by W. as a Low German name on W., p. 73, but the shortened form of *Docca* does not appear in O. F., col. 431, connects the root *dug* with *dugan*, to be of use.

**Edgeworth.**—A parish 5 miles N. of Bolton-le-Moors. Appears in the Great Inquest, 1212, as *Eggewrthe* (R., vol. xlviii.), and in an entry of 1292 (R., vol. xxxix.) as *Egeward*, *Eggeword*. In the Assize Rolls one of its forms is *Eggesworth*, 1277 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 146). *Egworth*, 1505, is found in R., vol. 1., *Eggeworthe*, 1541, in R., vol. xii., and *Edgworth*, 1616, in R., vol. xlii. The word *edge* here seems to mean a boundary. But it may possibly be a personal name, *Ecg*, used as theme in many composite names (see O., p. 217), and also independently in the form *Ecga*.

**Failsworth.**—An urban district 4 miles NE. of Manchester. In the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.) it appears as *Faileswrthe*; later, 1226, as *Felesworde*. In 1502, in a Final Concord, *Faylsworth* (R., vol. l.), and *Failsworth*, 1618 (R., vol. xlii.). The first theme is personal, but the two thirteenth century forms of the word suggest quite different origins. The one is the Old English *feli*, *feolu*, the Old Norse *ffol*, meaning *many*; used as a first theme in a few personal names in O., p. 241. The other is from the root *fag*, denoting *joy*; F., col. 493, gives *Faga* as an Anglo-Saxon name; and also the *l*-diminutive extension, *Fachil*.

**Farnworth.**—An urban district 3 miles SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. Early forms are *Farnewurd*, 1184 (L.P.C.), *Farenwurth*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Farinworth*, 1253 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Farneworth*, 1300 (R., vol. xlviii.). First theme is the Old English *fearn*, fern; but the thirteenth century spellings suggest that this first theme has been confused with *farin*, the first theme of *Farington*. See that word above.

**Farnworth.**—An ecclesiastical district, 4 miles SE. of Prescott. *Fernworth* (R., vol. xxxiii.) is found in 1541, *Farnworth* (R., vol. xii.) in 1622. For first theme, see the preceding word.

**Hollingworth.**—A hamlet 4 miles NE. of Rochdale. It is spelt *Holyenworth*, 1278, in a Final Concord (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is the *holly*, Old English *holen*, and a dialect form, *hollen*. There is a personal name *Holen* given in O., p. 300.

**Longworth.**—A township 5 miles NW. of Bolton-le-Moors. It is *Lungewrthe* in the Assize Roll of 1276 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 142), and *Longeworth* in a Final Concord of 1309 (R., vol. xlv.).

First theme descriptive, as in *Langtree*, though it may be a personal name as in O., p. 324.

**Pilsworth.**—A township 2 miles SE. of Bury. The name does not appear to have suffered change (R., vol. xlii.).

The first theme is personal—*Pil*—a name element which occurs in several composites in O., p. 388. Possibly another form of *Bil*. See F., col. 304; W., p. 290.

**Roddlesworth.**—An old manor in the township of *Withnell*, 6 miles SW. of Blackburn. In the Assize Rolls it appears as *Roteleswurt* and *Rotholweswurth* (R., vol. xlvii., pp. 20, 89), in the Subsidy Rolls *Rothelesworth* (R., vol. xxxi.).

The first theme is personal, the name *Hrothwulf*, which occurs in the *Liber Vitæ*, S., p. 166; O., p. 303, 404. Root of first theme is *hrothi*, fame; see F., col. 885.

**Rumworth.**—A township 2 miles SW. of Bolton-le-Moors. Early forms of the word are *Rumhworth*, 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Rumewurth*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.), *Rumworth*, 1278 (R., vol. xlvii.).

The first theme is personal; *Rum* and *Rom* are name-elements of frequent occurrence. See O., pp. 403-5. The root is *hroma*, glory, for which see F., col. 883.

**Saddleworth.**—The district formerly under this name lies in three counties—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire—the village and township being in Yorkshire, 12 miles NE. of Manchester. Name belongs now to an urban district. The early form of the word (see Baines's *Hist. of Lancashire*, ii., 657) was *Sadelworthe*.

The first theme is personal, an *l*-diminutive of *sæde* (see O., pp. xxiii., 406). F. gives the name *Sadi*, and several composite names with first theme *Sadal*, under the root *santha*, true, col. 1297, 1298.

**Shuttleworth.**—A parish 4 miles N. of Bury. In a Final Concord of 1227 (R., vol. xxxix.), there is the form

*Suttelesworth*, and in one of 1241, *Shyotlesworth*. Variants from the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.) are *Chuttesworthe*, *Shotelisworth*. *Shotilworth* is in a Final Concord of 1482 (R., vol. 1.), and *Shutleworth* in the Freeholders' List of 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is a personal name, being the *Sceotweald* of O., p. 410, the *Sceutwald* of the Liber Vitæ, p. 158, and is a composite of a root cognate with the Old English *Sceotan*, to shoot.

**Snoddesworth.**—An old manor in Billington, north of Blackburn. It appears in a personal name in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.). The first theme is the name *Snodd*, given in O., p. 427.

**Shoresworth.**—An old manor in the township of Pendlebury, NW. of Manchester. In early final Concords it appears as *Schoresworth*, *Shoreswerth*, 1241 (R., vol. xxxix.). In the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.) *Scheereswurth*, *Sheresworth*, and other forms are found. *Soriswerth* is in an Inquest of 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.).

First theme, which also appears in the Yorkshire *Scoreby*, is found in the weak genitive *Scorran*, in O., p. 410. *Skorri* is a name found in the Landnama, perhaps as a nickname, being the name of a bird.

**Southworth.**—A joint parish with Croft 4 miles NE. of Warrington. *Suthewrthe* is from the Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), and other thirteenth century forms are *Southeworth*, *Suthworth*, *Sothwerth*.

The first theme is the Old English word *suth*, south, and may here denote position. But the word may also be personal, like the other points of the compass. O., p. 358, gives examples of *North*, used in composite personal names, though not *Suth*. Probably names in *Suth* have become merged with names in *Swith* (O., p. 437). The name *Sudan*, p. 433, may be from *Suth*.

**Tottleworth.**—A hamlet 5 miles NE. of Blackburn. *Tottlewrth*, 1258, is in an Inquest (R., vol. xlviii.).

The first theme is an *l*-diminutive extension of *tota*, *tottel*, given in O., p. 459; *tota* is used not only as an independent personal name, but as forming a theme in composite names (O., p. 458). For the root, see Mü., p. 60.

**Unsworth.**—A parish 3 miles SE. of Bury. The first theme is a personal name, being the familiar contraction of some probably bithematic name. O., p. 469, gives one such, where *Un* is for Hunfrith. Also *Una* is a name in the Liber Vitæ, S., p. 159; root cognate with *unnan*, to grant, F., col. 1477.

**Wardleworth.**—A township 1 mile N. of Rochdale. In the Assize Rolls the word occurs as *Werleworth* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 92). The present name has thus probably grown to its form through the influence of the neighbouring *Wardle*. See this word above, under the termination *Hill*.

*Werle* appears to be a personal name; the word *Wær*, *Wer*, with the *l*-diminutive. For the many names in which this is a name element, see O., p. 473, and for *l*-diminutive O., p. xxiii.

**Whitworth.**—A parish 4 miles N. of Rochdale. In the Assize Rolls we find the forms *Wytewurthe*, *Wytewurth*, *Wytewrthe*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii.). Later forms are *Whytworthe*, 1541, *Whitworth*, 1622 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is possibly the personal name *Hwita* (O., p. 310), but it may also be the Old English *hwit*, white.

## WRAY

A corner, or out-of-the-way place. From the Old Norse, *vrá*, *rá*, a corner or nook, which appears as first element in the word *Roby*.

**Wray.**—A joint parish with Botton, 10 miles NE. of Lancaster. In a Final Concord of 1229 (R., vol. xxxix.) it is spelt *Wra*; and *Wray*, 1558 (R., vol. x., p. 52).

There is another *Wrea* 2 miles W. of Kirkham. It is *Wrd*, 1246 (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.), *Wraa* in a Final Concord of 1380 (R., vol. l.), and *Wray*, 1577 (R., vol. xviii., p. 26).

Also *Low Wray* and *High Wray*, in the NW. of Lake Windermere.

**Caponwray, Capernwray.**—A hamlet 8 miles NE. of Lancaster in the parish of Over Kellet. Early forms of the word are *Kouþemoneswra*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Couþmunwra*, 1319 (R., vol. xlvi.). In the sixteenth century we find *Capenwrae*, *Caponwray*, and in the early seventeenth *Capernwraye* and *Caponra* (R., vol. x., pp. 234, 235).

The first theme is a personal name derived from trade, *Kaupmanns* in Old Norse being the genitive case of *Kaupmathr*, a travelling merchant. The word may originally have been the Old English *Ceapmannes*, modified by Scandinavian influence.

## CHAPTER IV

PLACE-NAMES OF ONE THEME CHIEFLY, OR  
WHOSE SECOND THEMES DO NOT ADMIT  
OF EASY EXPLANATION.

**Arrad Foot.**—A village 3 miles NE. of Ulverston. No early records. Probably the Celtic *ard*, a height.

**Bare.**—A village 3 miles NW. of Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, and has not altered its form, though occasionally it is spelt *Bar* (R., vol. xxxix., p. 25).

It is a personal name given in O., p. 80. The Low German forms are *Bare*, *Barre*, from which spring the patronymics *Baring*, *Barrington*. For the root *bar*, a man, see F., col. 246. The Scandinavian old adjective *barr* means vigorous.

**Besses o' th' Barn.**—A village in Pilkington, S. of Bury. "The name is said to have originated from the inn-keeper about 1750" (V.C.H., vol. v., p. 88).

**Birch-in-Rusholme.**—An ecclesiastical district 3 miles S. of Manchester. *Birch* is the name of a village 2 miles NW. of Middleton; *Hanging Birch* in *Rainhill* 4 miles SE. of Prescott. There seems to be no mention of these places in early records, but *Del Birches*, *De Birches*, *De Birkes* appear frequently as surnames. The origin of the word is the Old English *beorc*, a birch-tree. The form *Birk* is perhaps due to Scandinavian influences.

**Burch.**—A manor, heath, and green 4 miles NE. of Warrington. In a Final Concord of 1219 (R., vol. xxxix.)

it is *Bruches*, afterwards *Bruche* (V.C.H., vol. iii.), and *Bruch* in 1660 (R., vol. xii.). *Bruch*, by metathesis of *r*, is formed from *burch*, which occurs in composite personal names as a variant of *burg* (see O., pp. 120, 121). Also, *Bruche* represents in Domesday Book the Old English *brycg* (M.S., p. 47).

**Bonds.**—A joint parish with Barnacre, lies on the left bank of the Wyre, opposite Garstang. No records of earlier forms. Name perhaps shows that the land was held on particular conditions. See the word *Bondeland* in B.-T. *Bonde* is also a personal name of Norse origin (see O., p. 111), signifying originally a *yeoman-householder*.

**Bulk.**—A township adjoining Lancaster on the NE. The word occurs in the Exchequer Lay Subsidy, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi., p. 96), but otherwise is rare in the early records.

*Bulk* is a *k*-diminutive (O., p. xxiii.) of the personal name *Bul*, which occurs in O., p. 120, as name element in a few names. The root is *bol* implying mate or companion (see F., col. 325).

**Cabus.**—A parish on the right bank of the Wyre 2 miles N. of Garstang. Two early forms of this word are given with dates in the V.C.H., vii., p. 305: *Cayballes*, 1328; *Caboos*, 1550. The following seventeenth-century forms are taken from R., vol. x. *The Cabus*, 1612, p. 102; *Caybus*, 1602, p. 41; *Cabus*, 1610, p. 125; *Cabess*, 1674, p. 74.

The following is an interesting passage from the abridged edition of Du Cange, where he explains a Latin word formed from the Old French *cabas*, a wicker pannier: "*Cabasius*.—Locus, ut videtur, in fluvio cabassiis seu nassis coarctatus piscium capiendorum gratia."

"*Cabasius*.—A place where the course of a river, as



it seems, is restrained by weels or wicker baskets in order to catch fish."

Does this extract throw light on the origin of the place-name?

**Cark.**—Village 3 miles SW. of Cartmel. *High Cark*, *Low Cark*, hamlets 4 miles N. of Cartmel. No early records.

The first theme appears to be the Celtic *Creag*, *Carraig*, rock.

**Claife.**—A parish 2 miles SE. of Hawkshead. I suggest *cleeve*, the steep side of a hill. See Prof. Wright's *Dial. Dict.*, i., 635 :—"Due to *cleofu*, plural of *clif*."

**Clegg.**—Little Clegg. A village 2 miles NE. of Rochdale. "*Clegger*, a rock, boulder" (*Dial. Dict.*, i., 635). Perhaps from the Welsh *clegr*, a rock. On the other hand, it may be a nickname from Old Norse *glöggr*, clear-sighted.

**Clock Face.**—A village and station on the St. Helens and Runcorn Gap Railway. Originally a public-house, which became the centre of a small village.

**Cockey**, also **Cockey Moor.**—A village and moor 3 miles W. of Bury. No early records. The moor may have been marked by heaps or mounds; hence its name. The word cock, signifying a mound, a clod, is probably of Scandinavian dialect origin. See *Kok* in Aasen's *Ordbog*.

**Colne.**—A borough and market-town 18 miles NE. of Blackburn, on the borders of Yorkshire. What appears to be a phonetic spelling, Kaun, is found in an entry of 1241 (*R.*, vol. xlviii.). The mediæval spelling is *Colne*.

The place-name takes its origin apparently from the river on which the town is situated. Rivers of the same name are found in Essex, Hertfordshire, and Gloucestershire. See *K.*, p. 71, under *Colne*.

**Copp.**—An ecclesiastical district in the parish of St. Michael-le-Wyre, 3 miles SE. of Garstang. No records known. Name probably derived from Old English *copp*, a summit.

**Crimbles.**—*Great Crimbles* and *Little Crimbles* are hamlets in the valley of the Cocker, 6 miles NW. of Garstang. The Domesday Book form of the word is *Crimeles*. In a charter of the middle of the twelfth century (L.P.C., p. 392), the form is *Crimblis*, and in the next century we meet with *Crimbles*, *Crumles*, *Crumeles*, *Crumbles* (R., vols. xxxix., xlviii.).

The word is a genitive case of an *l*-diminutive, such as O. gives on p. xxiii., of the Low German *Crum*, *Crom* (W., p. 223). The *b* being an intrusive growth.\* The root of the name is the same as of the Old English *crumb*, crooked; of which the Old Norse equivalent, *krumr*, is used as a nickname in the Landnama (II., 4, 6).

There is a Sussex place-name, found in an early document of 680 (E., p. 281), which shows the name in its unlauted form, *Crymesham*.

In V.C.H., vol. iv., p. 399 *n.*, mention is made of *Crimbles* as a demesne, or may be a field or fields. This seems to me a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon word *crundel*, which often occurs in charters, and is a puzzle to the readers. Kemble thus explains it: "A meadow through which a stream flows." See E., p. 471.

**Crook.**—A village near the river Douglas, 3 miles NW. of Wigan.

First theme the Old Norse *krókr*, a hook, a winding, In this case a winding in the road to *Shevington*, or perhaps one in the river. See *Croxteth* above.

**Darwen.**—*Over Darwen* a municipal borough, and *Lower Darwen* a village, lying to the S. of Blackburn. The water of *Derewente* is in a Final Concord of 1227 (R., vol.

xxxix.), *Derewent*, *Derwend*, *Derwent* are forms belonging to the fourteenth century (R., vols. xxxi., xlv.). *Derwynd* is of the fifteenth (R., vol. i.). *Darwin*, *Darwen* appear early in the seventeenth (R., vol. xii.). The word is a river name, probably of Celtic origin. See Dr. Isaac Taylor's *Words and Places*, 4th edition, p. 133; K., p. 59; and F.O., p. 248.

**Delph.**—A village 1 mile NW. of Dobcross in Saddleworth. This is the Old English word (*ge*)*delf*, a digging.

**Dendron.**—An ecclesiastical district in the parish of Aldingham, 3 miles S. of Dalton-in-Furness, usually supposed to be the *Dene* of Domesday Book. See V.C.H., vol. i. In the Patent Rolls, 1270 (R., vol. xlix., pp. 243, 247), the word appears as *Deurun*, *Deurum*, in which the first syllable seems a misreading for *Den*, making the *d* an intrusion.

I suggest that the second syllable is the Old Norse *rann*, a house, Old English *ærn* (as in Hardhorn above), and that the word originally meant *Vale House*.

**Diggle.**—A village NE. of Dobcross in Saddleworth. No early records. The first theme seems an *l*-diminutive of Old English *diga*, *dycga* (see O., pp. xxiii., 166, 173). *Diggle Edge* is a neighbouring eminence.

**Dern, Durn.**—A hamlet close by Littleborough. No early records.

The word is a dialect word, meaning *dismal*, *lonely*; perhaps from the Old English *derne*, hidden, secret, and so wild, solitary; see N.E.D., iii., 231, col. 3.

**Doffcocker.**—A hamlet 2 miles NW. of Bolton-le-Moors, in Halliwell. The V.C.H. does not seem to contain the word. Is it possible that the name has been superseded by a more euphonious one? It took its rise round a public-house with a sign of that name. Cockers are short stockings, and the sign represented a girl taking them off.

**Docker.**—A hamlet in the parish of Whittington, 11 miles NE. of Lancaster. Spelt *Dokker* in two entries belonging to the years 1505 and 1508 (R., vol. 1.).

The base is the same personal name that appears in Duxbury and Duckworth; namely *Doc*, *Duc*, of which lengthened forms are *Docca*, *Dycga*; connected with the Old English verb *dugan*, to be strong. The *r*-extension may arise from the second theme (which has perished) of a bithematic name, such as *here*.

**Eaves.**—A hamlet 7 miles NW. of Preston in the township of Wood-Plumpton.

The place-name is descriptive, being the Old English *efes*, border (of a forest).

**Eccles.**—A parish 4 miles W. of Manchester. A William de Eccles appears in an Inquest of 1242 (R., vol. xlviii.), and a Roger de Ecclis, Chaplain, in an Assize Roll of 1277 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 151).

The name may well take its rise from the ancient church, *ecclesia*, which lies in the township of Barton-on-Irwell, dedicated of old to St. Mary.

**Facit.**—An ecclesiastical district 6 miles N. of Rochdale, in Spotland. I have found no early forms, and can only suggest that if the name is old the first theme is that of Fazakerley (see that word), and the second theme some one of the terminations grouped under *Eth*.

**Fence.**—Ecclesiastical district and village 3 miles N. of Burnley. Spelt *Fens*, 1402. Originally denoted the enclosure or barrier which separated that portion of the Forest of Pendle which was reserved. See V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 522.

**Glasson.**—Village and dock near the mouth of the Lune, the Port of Lancaster. The old village lies a little way inland from the river. No early records and no satisfactory explanation of the name.

**Glest.**—An old manor of Eccleston, near Prescot. It is mentioned in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii., p. 130) and in a Final Concord of 1339 (R., vol. xlv.). No satisfactory explanation has been given of the word. The patronymic form of the name of Glastonbury in Somerset, *Glestingabyrig*, given in a will of the tenth century printed in E., implies that *Glest* may have been used as a personal name. But Professor Rhys and other Celtic scholars rather connect Glastonbury with a Cornish word for oak (*glasten*). There is no certainty at present available about the group Glasson, Glasserton, Gleaston, Glest.

**Grange-over-Sands.**—A village and modern seaside resort on Morecambe Bay, 2 miles SE. of Cartmel.

The word is Old French *graunge*, *grange*, a granary or barn, or storehouse; then a farm-house or country-house.

**Haydock.**—An urban district 5 miles E. of St. Helens. In Pipe Rolls, 1169 (L.P.C.), the forms are found *Hedoc* and *Heddoch*. In the early part of the thirteenth century, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.) *Haidoc*, and in a Final Concord of 1286 *Haydok* (R., vol. xxxix.). The variant *Chaydok* is found in the Assize Rolls of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 37).

The word is a *k*-diminutive of the personal name *Hedde*. This and other familiar forms of personal names compounded with *heathu* are given in O., pp. 281–8. See F., col. 788, for the root *hathu*, fight.

**Heald.**—A hamlet 2 miles NE. of Bacup. From the Old English *heald*, bent, inclined. *Helde*, a slope; see Glossary to E. Consult the word *hield* in N.E.D.

There is a *heald* in the parish of Garstang also.

**Hert.**—Manor mentioned in Domesday Book, identified by Mr. Farrer with Hart Carrs in Leece, SE. of Dalton-in-Furness. The word is from *heorot*, a stag. The Old Norse form, *Hjörtr*, was a personal name in the old times, as e.g. in the Landnama.

**Heap.**—A township 2 miles E. of Bury. Probably a personal name as in *Heapey*. There is a form *Heppo* in O., p. 291. See *Heapey* above.

**Heskin.**—A parish 4 miles SW. of Chorley. *Heskyn*, in an Inquest of 1301 (R., vol. xlviii.), is the spelling for more than two centuries. *Heskin* is found in an entry of 1497 (R., vol. l.). The word is a diminutive of the personal name *Has*, *Haso* (see O., p. 280). The Low German names are *Hase*, *Hese* (see W., pp. 147, 160). The root is *hasva*, for which see F., col. 787, with which the Old English *hasu*, grey, is cognate.

**Haskayne.**—A hamlet 4 miles SW. of Ormskirk, appears to be another form of the preceding word.

**Hest.**—A hamlet near Morecambe Bay, 4 miles N. of Lancaster. The word occurs in a Pipe Roll of 1184 (L.P.C.), and suffers no modification except a rare change to *Heste* or *Heest* (R., vol. xlviii.).

Probably a Domesday Book corruption of *Hyrst*. Compare M.S., p. 38, where several examples of such corruption will be seen.

**Hoole.**—The two parishes *Much Hoole* and *Little Hoole* lie about 7 miles SW. of Preston. *Hoole* appears as *Hole* in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Holes* in an entry of 1223 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Hulle* in one of 1241. *Much Hole* is mentioned 1260, *Little Hol* in 1256 (R., vol. xxxix.), and *Parva Hole* in 1270 (R., vol. xlix.). The spelling *Hoole* is found in 1320 (R., vol. xli.).

The word is the Old Norse *hóll*, plural *hólar*, a frequent place-name in Iceland, an occasional one in Norway. It denotes a rising ground, bank, or height, and is applied to farms on such situations. Much Hoole is situated above the river Douglas and a tributary brook; but "rising ground" is not very evident about the place, unless

perhaps to Wickings and other mariners sailing into the river and up into the country.

**Ince.**—Known as Ince-in-Makerfield; it adjoins Wigan on the east. Early forms are *Ines*, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Ynes*, 1293 (R., vol. xlviii.); *Ins*, 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.).

The name appears to be Celtic. Cf. the Irish *inis*, an island; the Gaelic *innis*, a sheltered valley, a pasture field.

**Ince**, known as Ince Blundell, is a parish 9 miles N. of Liverpool, near the coast. It appears in Domesday Book as *Hinne*. *Hynis* occurs in 1242 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 147), *Ines* in 1295 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Ins* in 1332 (R., vol. xxxi.), *Ince* in 1497 (R., vol. l.). The origin is the same as that of the previous word.

**Ingol.**—A hamlet 3 miles NW. of Preston, in Ashton-on-Ribble. Early forms are *Yngoil*, *Ingool* (L.P.C.). In the Assize Rolls *Ingel*, *Ingoles*, *Thyncoleheued* (R., vol. xlvii.), and *Ingoldheved*, 1323 (R., vol. liv., p. 182).

The word is a personal name, *Ingold*, a shortened form of *Ingweald* (see O., p. 317).

**Inskip.**—A joint parish with Sowerby, 7 miles NW. of Preston; it is the Domesday Book *Inscip*, and the variations are unimportant. It is spelt with initial *h*, *Hinskiþe*, 1247, in R., vol. xlvii., p. 13, and an initial *w* in an entry of 1678 in R., vol. x., p. 231.

The word is obscure, and when no light is to be got from Old English or Norse the tendency is to suspect Celtic words. May not the words *inis-cip* mean island (meadow) of the long grass? See Dr. Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, vol. ii., p. 340. The united township of Sowerby and Inskip lies low. The "poor soil" estate lies at the north-east end, the rising ground of Inskip towards the south-west. See the description in V.C.H., vol. vii., p. 279.

**Kenyon.**—A parish 9 miles N. of Warrington. It is

*Kenien* in the Great Inquest of 1212 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Kynian* in an Assize Roll of 1276 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 131), *Keynyan* in a Final Concord of 1310 (R., vol. xlv.), and *Kenyon* in the List of Freeholders, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The word is personal, *cynian*, genitive of *cynia*, a weak familiar form of *kene* or *cyne*. See O., p. 128, and Liber Vitæ, S., p. 159. The root is the Old English *cyn*, family.

**Leagram.**—A parish 7 miles WNW. of Clitheroe. The V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 379, gives the old forms *Lathegrim*, 1282, and *Lythegreyns*, 1297. The word is somewhat obscure; it suggests, though, the Old English name *Leod-grim*, given in O., p. 325. The roots are *leudi*, people, a very favourite theme; *grima*, a mask, a helmet. F. gives several continental examples of the name.

**Leck.**—A parish on the Westmorland border, 3 miles SE. of Kirkby Lonsdale. It is the *Lech* of Domesday Book, and is spelt *Lecke* (R., vol. xlviii.), *Lec* (R., vol. xxxix.), *Leck* (R., vol. xxxi., p. 107).

The word arises probably from the adjacent stream, which seems to have had the name; for which consult F.O., p. 34, and K., p. 111.

**Lever.**—The name of three places: *Great Lever*, an ecclesiastical district; *Little Lever*, an urban district; and *Darcy Lever*, a village to the S. and SE. of Bolton-le-Moors. *Little Lefre* occurs in the Great Inquest, 1212 (R., vol. xlviii., p. 57); *Magna Leure* in the Assize Rolls of 1285 (R., vol. xlix.); *Leoure* in a Final Concord of 1227 (R., vol. xxxix.); *Little Levere* in 1331 (R., vol. xlv.); and *Lever* (R., vol. l.) in entries of the fifteenth century.

The first theme is *Leof*, a common component in personal names (see O., pp. 326–36). The second theme of the name has preserved only the abraded form *er*. *Leofhere*, *Lifere* are in O., p. 328.

**Lomax.**—A village 2 miles E. of Bury, in Heywood.



The two old forms *Lummehalenges*, *Lomhalle* are given in the V.C.H., vol. v., p. 138, which work also suggests that the implied form *Lumhalghes* gave rise to *Lomax* (index). *Lum* is a dialect word. The two meanings which may give rise to place-names are: (1) That of deep hole, in which sense the word is of obscure origin (see N.E.D.); and (2) A small wood or grove, in which sense it is probably a corruption of the Scandinavian *lundr*.

The latter meaning may possibly be the origin of *Lom*, in *Lomax*. For the second syllable, see the termination *Halgh*.

**Lumb.**—An ecclesiastical district in the Forest of Rossendale, 2 miles NW. of Bacup. The name proceeds from one of the dialect meanings mentioned in the preceding—probably the one marked (2), a grove, in which case it is a corruption of the word *Lund*. The Old Norse *lundr* has given rise to several place-names. See the next word.

**Lunt.**—A parish 7 miles N. of Liverpool. A *Henry du Lund* is mentioned in a Final Concord of 1292 (R., vol. xxxix.), a *William de Lunt* in one of 1402 (R., vol. l.). *Lonnt* and *Lunt* are found, one at the beginning, the other at the end of the sixteenth century (R., vol. xii.).

The origin is the Old Norse *Lundr*, a grove, and is probably of a sacred character.

The place-name occurs in a forest perambulation, near Preston, on the north side (L.P.C., p. 421). There is a Thomas del Lond of Lonesdale mentioned in 1357 (R., vol. xlvi.). There is a chapelry *Lund* 3 miles SE. of Kirkham.

Confusion has perhaps occurred as in the word *laund*, from the Old English *Land*, 3 miles N. of Burnley.

**Lytham.**—A town on the estuary of the Ribble, 13 miles W. of Preston. It is spelt *Lidun* in Domesday Book and appears as *Lithum* in L.P.C., and *Lithun* in the Great

Inquest (R., vol. xlviii.). The seventeenth century forms are *Lithom*, *Lythom*, *Litham*, *Lytham* indiscriminately. The word means "at the slopes," being the dative plural of the Old English and Old Norse *hlith*, a slope.

**Morecambe.**—Borough and watering-place 4 miles NW. of Lancaster. It took its name from the Bay, which was so called by modern writers, who believed it to be the *Moricambe* of Ptolemy.

**Mellor.**—A parish 3 miles NW. of Blackburn. *Meluer* (R., vol. xlviii.) and *Meluir* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 136) are thirteenth century forms, *Melure* (R., vols. xxxi., xlviii.) of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. *Mellour* (R., vol. l.) is of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and *Mellore* (R., vol. xii.) of the close of the sixteenth. There is a variant *Melwrith* (R., vol. xlvii., p. 20) in the thirteenth century.

*Mel* is an obscure first theme, and probably arises from more sources than one. In the Leicestershire *Melton*, as Domesday Book shows, it arises from contraction of *medal*, an Old Norse word corresponding to the Old English *middel*. In other words, from the peculiarities of scribes, it has superseded *Mil*, a shortened form of *mild*, from root *milde*, which appears in many Old English names (see O., p. 352). Lastly, it may arise, as here perhaps, from the old personal name *Melda* (O., p. 351), of which the root is also *milde*, gentle.

The variant form seems to show that for the second theme we have *writh*, a wattle, suggesting an enclosure for cattle, as the Scotch *wreath*. See Prof. Wright's Dialect Dictionary.

**Mumps.**—A part of Oldham. No early records of name which is probably personal, in the genitive case, the *p* being intrusive. The Low German name *Mume*, *Mumme*, *Mum* (W., 264) is in full use.

In the Lincolnshire *Mumby* Domesday Book reads *Mundeby*, and O. gives as an Old English name *Mund*. The root is the Old Norse *mundr*, dowry.

**Nelson.**—A large borough 3 miles NE. of Burnley, incorporated 1890. The place took its name from the "Lord Nelson," an inn which existed there nearly one hundred years ago.

**Newbiggin.**—A hamlet 6 miles SE. of Dalton-in-Furness. In a Patent Roll of 1269 (R., vol. xlix.) it is *Neubygging*. *Bygging* is a dialect word (from the Old Norse *bygging*) meaning a dwelling.

**Old Swan.**—A suburb of Liverpool, which took its name from the public-house round which it grew.

**Parlick and Parlick Pike** in Chipping, 6 miles E. of Garstang. In a perambulation of the Lancashire forest (L.P.C., p. 421) this is spelt *Pirloc*.

The first theme is the Old English *pirige*, a pear tree, and the second the word *loca*, an enclosure.

**Parr.**—An ecclesiastical parish now forming a part of St. Helens. The earliest form is *Par*, 1246, V.C.H. *Parre* and *Par* appear in Inquests of 1298, 1307 (R., vol. xlvi.), *Paar* and *Parre* in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.). Later spellings vary between *Par* and *Parre* (R., vol. 1.). *Parr* occurs at the close of the sixteenth century (R. vol. xii.).

No satisfactory origin for this place-name has been found. It is probably a personal name of Germanic origin. *Par*, *Parre*, are two mediæval forms in W., p. 285. Conjectures are not wanting. One is, that *Par* has been produced from *Per* by the same change in pronunciation and spelling that has produced *Darby* from *Derby*, and that *per* is a pet form of *Peter*, appearing in the Manx *Perswick*; and *Peer* in the Norwegian form of the name

Peter. A second conjecture is that *Par* is another form of *Bar*, just as *Pil* is another form of *Bil*.

**Peel Chapel.**—A hamlet in Little Hulton, 4 miles S. of Bolton-le-Moors.

The word *Peel* denotes a fortified house or small castle. Skeat gives "Peel, M.E. *pēl*, a small castle originally a stockade or wooden fortress." The word seems to have been introduced by the Normans; Old French *pel*.

**Piel.**—Island and Castle at the south end of the island of Walney:—The *Pile of Fouldrey*. See the word *Furness* above.

**Platt Bridge.**—A village 2 miles S. of Wigan. The word appears to be the Old English *Plott*, a plot of ground; spelling possibly influenced by French *plat*.

There is an estate near Manchester, on the south, called Platt.

**Portico.**—A hamlet 1 mile E. of Prescott, so-called from the colonnade of a church built at the end of the eighteenth century.

**Preese.**—A hamlet 4 miles NW. of Kirkham; the *Pres* of Domesday Book. *Pres*, *Prees*, 1249 (R., vol. xlviii.), occur in the Inquests, and *Preez* somewhat later. The variant *Preses* is found in an Assize Roll of 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 61). *Prees* is the form in the list of Freeholders, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The word is a Celtic or pre-Celtic word for a grove. See *Preesall* above.

**Quick.**—A village 2 miles SW. of Dobcross. No early forms; it may arise from Old English *wic*, a dwelling, a village.

**Raikes.**—Hamlet at Tonge, near Bolton. *Rake* is a dialect word, meaning a track or path, a rough steep road on a hillside, a sheep walk. Of Norse origin. *Raak*,

a cattle path; see Aasen's Ordbog. The word is used not infrequently as a place-name.

**Ravenswinder, Winder Hall, Winder Moor**, 4 miles SW. of Cartmel (R., vol. x., p. 22). The first theme is a personal name. A winder is a winnowing fan, in local dialect. There is a **Winder** in Roeburndale, in the Parish of Melling, on the high ground of the left bank, and places of the same name appear in Cumberland and Westmorland.

**Read.**—A parish 4 miles NW. of Burnley. Thirteenth century forms of the word are *Revet*, *Revid*, *Reved* (L.P.C. and R., vols. xlviii., xlix.). In the later Final Concords we find *Rede*, *Reved* (R., vol. i.). *Reade* in the List of Freeholders, 1600 (R., vol. xii.).

The first theme is a personal name: the *Rewe* of O., 399. There is nothing to show the origin of a second theme of which the *t* or *d* is the remnant. See the termination *eth* above.

**Rhodes.**—An ecclesiastical district, 1 mile SW. of Middleton. There are other places of this name in the hundred of Salford.

The word seems to be a personal name, the theme *hroth*, of which there are several examples in O., p. 302; the root *hrothi*, F., col. 885, means *fame*.

**Roose.**—A village 2 miles to the east of Barrow-in-Furness. The word is mentioned in Domesday Book, where it is spelt *Rosse*. In early charters the form is *Ros* (L.P.C.), which is also found in 1247 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 57).

*Ros* appears as a personal name theme in O., p. 404. *Hross*, a horse, was used as such a theme in personal names in the Landnama (see C.V., under *Hross*).

**Sankey.**—A parish 3 miles W. of Warrington. Earliest form *Sonchi*, 1182 (L.P.C., p. 287). Thirteenth century

ones are *Sanki*, 1202 (R., vol. xxxix.), *Sanky* (L.P.C., p. 422), *Sonky*, *Shonkey*, *Saunky* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.); *Great Sonky* occurs in Final Concords of the fourteenth century (R., vols. xlvii., l.).

No trace of the personal name in O. Among the Low German names are *Sanke*, *Sancke*, W., p. 329. These are *k*-diminutives of *Sanne*, which F. assigns to a root *Sanja*, involving the conception of beauty. See col. 1295.

**Sharples.**—A township 3 miles N. of Bolton-le-Moors. Early forms of the word are *Charples*, 1212, *Scarples*, *Scharples* (R., vol. xlviii.) in later Inquests. In the Assize Rolls are the forms *Scharples* and *Sharples* (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.).

The first theme is the personal name which is found in the Low German *Searp* (see W., p. 331). For the root, see F., col. 1305, the word *Scarpa*, which appears in the Old English *Scearp*, sharp.

*Sharples* presents an *l*-extension of this name (see O., p. xxiii.), and the *es* is a genitival termination.

**Sholver.**—A hamlet 3 miles NE. of Oldham. In the Assize Rolls (R., vols. xlvii., xlix.) several words occur, supposed to represent old forms of *Sholver*; *Shalgarth*, *Shollerg*, *Shollere*, *Sholuer*, *Choller*, *Shalwer*, *Shollers*, *Sholwer*, *Scholgh*, *Schelwath*, all belonging to the thirteenth century. An earlier form is found in a Final Concord of 1202 (R., vol. xxxix., pp. 21, 154), *Solhher*, and the modern form is one of 1278.

The first theme is the Old English *sceolh*, wry, oblique; Old Norse *skjalg*; in place-names *Skjel*. Rygh suggests that in some names it refers to a neighbouring river (see p. 222). I am inclined to regard it as a river name, and to leave the puzzle of the second theme untouched.

**Slyne.**—A parish 3 miles N. of Lancaster, is the *Slíne* of Domesday Book. In early Pipe Rolls the forms *Slíne*,

*Slina*, *Slin* (L.P.C.) occur, and *Asselinas* in a charter of King William II. An early spelling, 1222 (R., vol. xlviii.), of the thirteenth century is *Scline*, and *Schelen* is found among other variants in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii., p. 94). The word is obscure. A guess may be hazarded that it is an Old Norse nickname *Slinni*. Fritzner, in his Dictionary of Old Norse, calls the word an unprepossessing epithet of a man, and Vigfusson translates it *a clownish fellow*.

Perhaps the word is descriptive rather than personal in its origin. The Scandinavian *slind*, *slinn*, a flat side as of hewed timber (Aasen), then a flat stretch (Reitz, Swedish Dialect Dictionary). Cf. the sense in which coal-miners use the word, for which see Prof. Wright's Dialect Dictionary.

**Speke.**—A parish 6 miles SE. of Liverpool; the *Spec* of Domesday Book, and the Great Inquest (R., vol. xlviii.). *Speck* is a form in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.), and *Speek* of the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.). *Speke* occurs in a Final Concord of 1313 (R., vol. xlv.).

The word is supposed to be the Old English *spic*, bacon, lard. In the B.-T. Dictionary we read as from Kemble: "Spic occurs in names of places where swine were fed."

**Stalmine.**—A township 5 miles NE. of Poulton-le-Fylde. *Stalmine* is the Domesday Book form, *Stalmin* of an early Pipe Roll, 1205 (L.P.C.), *Staleminne* of a Final Concord of 1235 (R., vol. xxxix.).

The first theme is a river name. See K., p. 64, and compare the Irish *tuile*, a torrent, and Welsh *dylad*, flowing. The second theme is the Old Norse *minni*, a river mouth, a word found in the form *minde* in Danish place-names, and in German ones as *münde*.

**Stand or Whitefield**, 4 miles S. of Bury, on the Man-

chester road. A Middle English word meaning place, position, from the Old English *standan*, to stand. The "*Stand*" is the highest point within Knowsley Park, and *Stand House* is a farmhouse on the highest ground within Croxteth Park. Has the "*Stand*" near Bury got its name from a similar situation within the grounds of *Stand Hall*?

**Standish.**—A parish and township 3 miles N. of Wigan. *Stanesdis*, 1177 (L.P.C., p. 38), and *Stanedis*, 1206, are forms in the Pipe Rolls; as also *Stanedich*, 1211 (L.P.C.), *Stanhedis*, 1208, *Stanidis* (L.P.C.) of early charters. *Stanediss*, *Stanedisch*, 1253, are found in the Assize Rolls (R., vol. xlvii.).

The first theme in the earliest of these forms seems to be a personal name in the genitive case, *Stan*. There are several examples of this first theme in O., p. 429. The second theme may be either *dis*, *dic*, or *disc*, of which the first seems to be the primitive form. It is the Old Norse *dys*, cairn; Danish *dysse*, a grave mound; *Stan's grave mound*.

**Stidd.**—A parochial chapelry near Ribchester, on the NE. *Stid* is a dialect form of *Stead*, and one of its meanings is a farm-house. See Professor Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*.

**Strangeways.**—An estate near the centre of Manchester, north of the cathedral. It lay in the tongue between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and was bounded on two sides by these rivers. The early forms of the word (V.C.H., iv., p. 260) were *Strongways*, 1306; *Strangewayes*, 1349; *Strangwishe*, 1473.

The first theme is the Old English *strang*, *strong*; the second the word (*ge*)*wæsc*, flood, overflow. The name refers to the two rivers, but especially perhaps to the Irk.



**Tarbock, Torboc.**—A township 8 miles SE. of Liverpool. Domesday Book has the form *Torboc*. Thirteenth century forms are *Thorboc*, *Turbok*, *Thorbok*, *Torboc* (R., vols. xlvii., xlv.). In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries *Torbok* predominates (R., vol. xxxi., xlv.), in the sixteenth *Torboke* (R., vol. xxxiii.), and in 1600 (R., vol. xii.) *Tarbocke*. Among the variants are *Trebuch*, 1246 (R., vol. xlvii., p. 18), *Thurbeke*, 1302 (R., vol. xlviii.), *Terbok*, 1324 (R., vols. xli., xlv.).

The Domesday form, which persists fairly through several centuries, seems the most trustworthy.

Both parts are Celtic. The word *Tor* denotes water (see K., pp. 59, 102). The second theme is the old *bocc*. modern *bog*, meaning *soft* (see Dr. Skeat's Dictionary, under *Bog*), and may refer to the *moss* which in old times must have stretched alongside the brook as far as the Mersey. Norse settlers' influence is visible in the 1302 form.

**Treales.**—A joint parish 1 mile NE. of Kirkham. The word appears as *Treueles* in Domesday Book and other early notices (R., vol. xlviii.), *Treveles* and *Treules* in the Subsidy Rolls (R., vol. xxxi.), *Treales* in the sixteenth century (R., vol. xii., p. 186).

The V.C.H., vol. vi., p. 178, gives an early form *Turuel* under 1242. This suggests for the first theme the personal name *Turolf*, as in *Threlfall* above. Others of the above forms suggest the Old English word *treow*, tree. The second theme is the Old English *læs*, a pasture. It is remarkable that three of the Lancashire place-names ending in *les*, *Crimbles*, *Wharles*, and *Treales* present difficulties. Danish writers find a similar difficulty in interpreting the Danish place-names ending in *løse*.

**Wigan.**—A town 18 miles NW. of Manchester. *Wigan*, *Wygan* (L.P.C.) are the usual forms throughout, a

single variant *Wygain* being once found (R., vol. xlvii., p. 119).

The word is the genitive case of the Old English personal name *Wicga*, *Wiga*, for which see O., pp. 485, 487. The word means champion, the root being the Old English *wig*, war. See F., col. 1577.

## CHAPTER V

### GENERAL REMARKS

A CURSORY glance at the place-names examined in the preceding pages will show a marked prevalence of Low German speech-forms among them, not only in the second, but also in the first themes. Other linguistic elements are present, a Scandinavian of considerable amount, and a small Celtic or pre-Celtic one. This may be expressed numerically by saying that of the 500 names referred to in the preface, which appear before the end of the fifteenth century, about 80 per cent. are Low German, 18 Scandinavian, 2 Celtic. This predominance suggests that the invading German tribes in the centuries succeeding the departure of the Romans were sufficient to occupy and colonise the whole county. The Romano-Celtic villages and homesteads, which must have existed at the time of the Germanic invasion, appear to have lost their names, or maybe the names have become so modified as to assume a Germanic form. The towns marking Roman encampments (Lancaster, Ribchester, Manchester) are left, and a few modified forms, as Clitheroe, and perhaps a Walton. Words such as Golborne and Glazebury, in which the first theme is a Celtic river name, are probably of later origin, being named after the rivers, the old names of which were preserved in all parts of the county.

The Germanic predominance is quite as marked in the first themes of the place-names as in the second, though not always so perceptibly. Many are difficult to explain,

and opinions may well differ about them; but the bulk of the first themes, which, as has been shown individually, are mainly personal names, can be found in Searle's *Onomasticon*, and their etymology seen in Förstemann's *Namenbuch*. Where no traces can be found in Searle, reference to Winkler's *Naamlijst* will almost always confirm their Low German origin. One of the most surprising results of the investigation into these place-names is the conviction of the completeness with which the county was Germanised after the Romans left.

The Scandinavian linguistic element is to be seen in all divisions of the county, though perhaps it is somewhat more pronounced in Amounderness and the coast of West Derby than elsewhere. Some second themes as By, Beck, Carr, Holme, Howe, Thwaite, and others are obviously Scandinavian; also first themes such as Anlaf, Hacon, Grim, Gunnolf, Orm, Thora, Thorweald. The stories of Scandinavian rule at York in the eighth century, over Northumbria, connected with the names of Sigurd, Ragnar Lodbrok, and Lodbrok's descendants, are perhaps largely mythical; but invasions, leaving behind large numbers of settlers occurred in the ninth century, and in the tenth there seems to be good historical evidence that Eric Bloodaxe ruled at York. If the invading hordes of the east coast did not penetrate in great force into Lancashire, the valleys of the Lune and the Ribble gave opportunity for peaceful and quiet penetration. These newcomers into Lancashire from the east were doubtless mostly Danish and Swedish, but at the time of their incoming, Norwegians held rule over parts of Ireland, the Orkneys, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man. As might be expected, the coast parts of Lancashire show in their place-names considerable traces of Norwegian settlers (see the termination *Breck*), and Norwegian influence may be seen in Cumberland in some of the later Runic inscriptions,

perhaps as late as the eleventh or twelfth century. In the thirteenth century the Isle of Man came first under Scottish, and then under English rule.

Certain peculiarities may here be noticed :—

(i) Some names of Low German origin have apparently been modified by later settlers of Scandinavian origin. Such are Altcar, Lathom, Litherland, Sefton, Everton, Childwall, Stainall, Toxteth.

(ii) Five names appear to have undergone a curious development in mediæval times. This consisted in the intrusion of *de*, or an equivalent, between the two themes of the place-name, the second theme being *ley*. This *de* did not remain as a rule, and did not always leave traces. The five names are Cuerdley, Dinkley, Silverdale, Thornley, Worsley. The *de* left its trace in the *d* of Cuerdley, perhaps also in Silverdale.

(iii) Some Lancashire place-names are found repeated in Wirral, on the other side of the Mersey. Such are Breck, Thingwall, Roby (Raby), Ince, Meols, Thornton, Windle, Poulton. This may be due to emigration or sentiment, or both. In most cases the etymological meaning of each of these place-names, whatever it may be, may be descriptive of its history or position in one place, and not in the other.

(iv) It will in most cases be found that the first and second themes of a place-name come from the same linguistic stock. Several exceptions are seen in such names as Glazebury and Gorton, where the first theme is a river name. Others are found in which the word as left by an early settler was modified in spelling or otherwise by a later one. The histories of Childwall, Skelmersdale, and Cockerham record such modification. There are others, again, where a first theme is found with two different second themes of different linguistic stock; but such doubles are not usually found in the same county.

Examples are Croston and Crosby, Allerton and Allerby, Dalton and Dalby, Ashton and Ashby, Appleton and Appleby. Perhaps these pairs come from comparatively modern times, when the original definite signification of the second themes had become somewhat obscured.

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## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

- P. 19, line 4, delete the words *as in Pemberton*.  
 P. 40, for *p. 48*, read *p. 48 in Baines*.  
 P. 59, for *Pesfurlong*, read *Peasfurlong*.  
 P. 68, for *Steinall*, read *Stainall*.  
 P. 69, for *Aelfweard*, read *Aelfweald*.  
 P. 77, for *Ashurst's Beacon*, read *Ashurst Beacon*.  
 P. 88, *Woolstenholme Fold*. This notice has been inserted by an oversight. A previous one will be found on p. 54.  
 P. 135, *Scarth Hill*. A previous notice has appeared on p. 82.  
 P. 198, for *ge(weald)* read *(ge)weald*.

It has occasionally happened when words of similar origin in different parts of the text have been under discussion, that repetition of opinions has seemed necessary. An instance may be seen under the words *Eccleshill*, *Eccleston*. This might have been avoided by a larger use of cross-references, at the cost, perhaps, of more labour to the reader.









